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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1864. { NO. 35.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR, }
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864. {
[illegible]

[illegible] that traitors in our midst [illegible] communicating information to [illegible] the White Oak River and [illegible] except by permis[illegible] is hereby prohibited. Offi[illegible] of this command will arrest [illegible] headquarters all persons infringing this [illegible]

By command of [illegible] General WHITING:
JAMES H. HILL,
Maj & A. A. General.
[illegible] 28 tf

[illegible] OF THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND.

[illegible] requested to meet in the Institution [illegible] in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, [illegible] A. M. Those who cannot be [illegible] A full attendance is desired. [illegible] of the Grand Lodge of Masons for St. [illegible] respectfully invited to be present.
[illegible] F. DEEMS
Financial Secretary.
[illegible] 203-2 — 33 3t

[illegible] AND CITIZENS OF BLADEN COUNTY.

[illegible] Bladen county, of the 18th Reg't [illegible] respectfully call upon their fellow sol[illegible] of Bladen county to unite with them and [illegible] E [illegible] N. C. Reg't, to rep[illegible] House of Commons [illegible] the next Legisla[illegible] a promising young man and has been [illegible] two of which he served as a pri[illegible] severely wounded, rendering [illegible] service but with characteristic firmness [illegible] to perform his part.
CO'S A, B and K.
[illegible] 33 4t.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 19, 1864

[illegible] from Virginia appears to be very [illegible] the enemy's admission of loss and de[illegible] are confirmed by the rise in the [illegible] New York. It is now far above any [illegible] and must continue to go up [illegible] of things, it is conceded by the [illegible] the North, that once gold goes [illegible] control over the currency will [illegible] will go down, and the deluge will [illegible] Without military success nothing will [illegible] the LINCOLN Secretary of the Treas[illegible] That military success has [illegible] is evident from the fact of the rapid [illegible] the half of that rise is not yet known, [illegible] 210 in New York was dated on [illegible] some ten days ago. There is [illegible] not lower, certainly.

[illegible] begins to break and the anxiety [illegible] week or two to be dissipated. [illegible] and how were he is and [illegible] We know that Richmond is [illegible] directed against it from the [illegible] and the East.

[illegible] advantages in the recent encounters in [illegible] Virginia have uniformly rested with General [illegible] a doubt. He has uni[illegible] the enemy, frustrated all his attempts, [illegible] loss upon him. Still, the fact that [illegible] right, or, in the language of Mr. [illegible] keeps pegging away," after the pun[illegible] admitted to have received, shows the [illegible] of GRANT's tactics, as well as the great nu[illegible] which that commander must have controll[illegible] to bring up fresh troops to take the place [illegible] and demoralized in the repeated futile [illegible] LEE's lines. GRANT has heavy reserves, [illegible] by massing them opposite to the fa[illegible] of LEE to wear the latter out, or compel [illegible] the field. We have reason to believe that [illegible] mistaken in this calculation, but at [illegible] we are pretty well assured that he will [illegible] his efforts until the calculation has been [illegible] as fully failed.

[illegible] Southside are progressing favorably. [illegible] a pretty tough time, however. It [illegible] be very hard to dislodge the enemy from [illegible] the James River, between Richmond [illegible] protected, as he will be, by his gun[illegible] communications always open. But [illegible] rendered incapable of doing harm—[illegible] to the shadow of their boats, and be[illegible] useless for any of the active purposes [illegible] This may cause them to abandon [illegible] any moment, and will certainly compel [illegible] in the event of any important and deci[illegible] gained by LEE over GRANT.

[illegible] upon our roads is a great nuisance, but [illegible] for the present. It is a game that [illegible] and at which two have played before [illegible]

[illegible] General JOHNSTON's army is good, so [illegible] decides nothing. All what has yet [illegible] simply manœuvering for position. [illegible] is yet to come. We are confident [illegible] of Gen. JOHNSTON and in the valor of his [illegible] that we do not look for any imme[illegible] brilliant victories. We do not think [illegible] is in sufficient force to justify him in [illegible] or in sacrificing any men with[illegible] He will fight for the cam[illegible] any mere isolated or temporary ad[illegible] cannot be secured or retained.

[illegible] to think of the number of reports [illegible] beyond the Mississippi. After that [illegible] the only thing that we can [illegible] assurance is that our troops [illegible] But when we have this, and [illegible] particulars, we find ourselves on [illegible] We cannot actually say that we [illegible] We cannot put our finger upon one [illegible] say—this much is certain. It is [illegible] should be so, but so it is.

[illegible] in gold at the North is the best proof [illegible] in regions from which we our[illegible] very indistinctly. Why so [illegible] we cannot pretend to say. The river [illegible] the river Lethe. Those who [illegible] waters of forgetfulness. We for[illegible] they may have heard on the other [illegible] of fictions to take their [illegible]

[illegible] Washington.

[illegible] the receipt of $121 50 from Mr. [illegible] Theatre, being one-half the gross [illegible] Tuesday night, on which oc[illegible] for the benefit of the [illegible]

[illegible] when people were go[illegible] not rendering as [illegible] thus [illegible] But for [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] remark [illegible] the most vigorous [illegible] chances for the [illegible] It deserves to be [illegible]

It is not so flattering to Confederates or Federal vanity to notice the extent to which the press of Europe, both newspaper and periodical, has lost sight of matters and things happening in this country. Our war is getting to be an old story. It is a chronic evil, and fails to attract the attention which novelty alone can secure.

We noticed some days ago this total absence of any reference to the war in this country on the part of the Liverpool *Mercury*, weekly, for April 9th, a copy of which blanket sheet contained not a single editorial reference to the subject. More recently a friend has kindly let us have the use of some late magazines, to wit: "Temple Bar," a London Magazine, Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine, Chambers' Journal and the London Quarterly. A careful examination of the table of contents, shows that none of these four periodicals contains a single article referring in any way to American affairs.

We do not know but that things are just as well so as any other way.

The Battles in Virginia.

WE have received the Petersburg *Express* of the 18th and the Petersburg *Register* of the 17th. They are filled with details of encounters, the first of which we had not previously heard of. We condense such items as we can find capable of being condensed.

BRECKINRIDGE WHIPS SEIGEL.—From the Valley of Virginia Gen. BRECKINRIDGE sends the following dispatch:

NEW MARKET, May 15th, 7 P. M.—This morning, two miles above New Market, my command met the enemy under Seigel, advancing up the Valley, and defeated him with heavy loss. The action has just closed at Shenandoah River. Enemy fled across North Fork of River, burning bridge behind him.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major General Commanding.

General Junius M. Daniel, of North Carolina, was killed at Spottsylvania Court House on Thursday, the 12th inst. His remains reached Richmond on Sunday.

From the Petersburg Express, 18th inst.

Another Battle Saturday.

Grant renewed the contest with General Lee Saturday. In relation to this fight, a participant furnishes the Richmond Enquirer with the following particulars: During the engagement the enemy charged and broke through the lines of Jones', Walker's (Stonewall) and a part of Stuart's brigades, and fell upon the left flank of Lane's brigade, taking a few prisoners, before the brigade could form properly to repel the enemy. Gen Lane, with all the rapidity possible, swung back his left, pitched into the enemy, drove him back with terrible slaughter, and recovered the works on the right. Then the brigades of Generals Gordon, Thomas and Doles, coming to Lane's assistance, they all jumped over the breastworks and pursued the enemy deep into the woods, continuing the pursuit until ordered back by Gen. Lee.

In the afternoon, the enemy directed an attack upon a salient held by parts of Heth's and Wilcox's Divisions, when Lane's brigade was ordered to take the assaulting column and a battery in flank, by way of diversion. A hot fire was poured into the brigade as it charged the battery, which consisted of six twelve pounder Napoleon guns, but our men darted forward, shot down the cannoniers, captured the pieces, between three and four hundred prisoners, and three stands of colors. The cannon were abandoned, there being no horses on the ground to bring them off.

Our informant states that Gen. Edward Johnson was certainly captured in Thursday's fight.

Grant undoubtedly issued whisky rations to his troops on that day, as was abundantly proven by the statements of prisoners.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

Confirmatory of the above, General Lee telegraphs to the President from Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 14, as follows:

The enemy assaulted Wilcox's lines this morning, and were handsomely repulsed. Mahone's and Lane's brigades attacked his left, capturing three hundred prisoners and four stands of colors. Light skirmishing along the whole lines during the day. The enemy seems to be moving towards our right. In the afternoon Wright's and Harris' brigades assaulted his left and captured some prisoners and one stand of colors.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

The main fighting between the armies of LEE and GRANT would appear to have taken place on Thursday Friday and Saturday, the 5th, 6th and 7th, on Tuesday the 10th, on Thursday the 12th, and on Saturday the 14th. As yet none of the battles appear to have been decisive. We have Gen. LEE's dispatches, brief indeed, but positive, to assure us that we have held our own, and inflicted severe loss upon the assailants; but it is not to be denied that at the latest dates the enemy maintained a confident tone, and although admitting enormous losses on their own side, ranging in all as high as fifty thousand, they claimed to have inflicted even heavier loss upon us. One thing is certain, and there is no use in attempting to conceal it: The fighting is not over. The struggle still continues. GRANT has brought up all his resources, and exhibits a power of endurance and a tenacity far exceeding that displayed by any of his predecessors in command of the army of the Potomac. The contest is indeed desperate and determined beyond all precedent on this continent, and has few parallels in the wars of the old world.

The heaviest fighting on the Southside took place on Monday when the enemy was driven to his boats with a loss of between two and three thousand prisoners, several pieces of cannon, a large quantity of ammunition, and many other valuable stores. The enemy is now on a small neck of land between the James and Appomattox Rivers. The Petersburg *Express* says that "but for a little mishap, about which the least said the better, we could now have had at least 10,000 of these villainous invaders in our possession." This "little mishap" appears to be a very grave affair, to which we forbear further allusion until it shall have assumed a more tangible shape, especially as it is certain that it will become the subject of military investigation involving a general officer of high character.

Grant's Policy—Gov. Seymour.

Apparently GRANT has carried his system of concentration to its extremest limit. He has armies aiming at the capture of Richmond and of Atlanta. These armies are very strong, being made so by the withdrawal of his troops, from nearly all other points. Virginia, Southwest Tennessee and Northern Georgia actually swarm with troops. The strategists of the New York press have loudly demanded concentration—demanded the annihilation of the Confederate armies of Virginia and Tennessee—asserted that were LEE and JOHNSTON crushed all would be done, and that until LEE and JOHNSTON were crushed, *nothing* would be done.

The whole power of the Federal Government under its chosen leaders is now massed for decisive operations—operations which they assert must be decisive in "crushing out the rebellion" but which they admit must be decisive against themselves if they fail. They seem to have staked everything upon the hazard of the die and they will play the game boldly and persever[ing]ly.

Every day goes to prove that GRANT has adopted his favourite tactics of massing vast bodies of men and hurling them against the Confederate positions, regardless of expense." Confident in his numbers he is prepared to "expend" any number that he may think necessary to carry his point, and this with as much coolness and unconcern as he would any given amount of ammunition projected against a fortress. The same system would appear to be pursued by SHERMAN in the West. The Federal forces have kept turning and wheeling around and in front of JOHNSTON's army, anxious to obtain an advantageous position at any cost. As yet both GRANT and SHERMAN have been foiled, and LEE and JOHNSTON have succeeded in inflicting severe and merited punishment upon the enemy, while saving their own troops as much as possible, and reserving their energies for the final struggle.

It seems quite probable that the movements against Richmond and Atlanta absorb for the present not less than three hundred thousand men of the Yankee army and perhaps more. There is certainly not less than two hundred thousand Yankee troops in Virginia, and there is probably over one hundred thousand in Tennessee and Northern Georgia.

GRANT's last reinforcements have gone forward. His reserves under BURNSIDE have all been engaged, and it is not probable that if withstood for any length of time his system of attack can be kept up or his ground maintained.

We are informed that Governor SEYMOUR, of N. Y., has tendered the militia of that State to garrison the works in and around New York harbor, and possibly also on the Northern frontier, and that the Washington government has accepted the offer, in order to be enabled to send the veteran garrisons of these works to the field. This might offer the opportunity for Governor SEYMOUR to assert the rights of his State against Federal aggression, provided Governor SEYMOUR had the amount of nerve necessary for the occasion, but this, we suppose, is more than doubtful. Still, in the event of GRANT's failure, the weakest opponent of Federal usurpation will receive an immense accession of "backbone," and may, perhaps, be induced to stand up in the consciousness of having "good backing." There are not wanting some who think that Gov. SEYMOUR had some ulterior object in view in tendering the State militia to guard the forts, but we doubt this very much. If there had been any grounds of suspicion, LINCOLN, and especially SEWARD would have found them out, and would have declined SEYMOUR's tender.

Provisions and Prices.

It is a merciful ordination of providence that articles of food should be generally perishable in their nature and not capable of being hoarded away like specie, plate, or even silks, etc. People do indeed keep back provisions, and much suffering and injustice arises from speculation in them, but to this keeping back nature herself has set a limit by rendering such things perishable in their character. Even as matters now stand we see what greed of gain can effect, but we can form only a feeble conception of the state of things which might be produced if breadstuffs and meats could be put away and held for an unlimited, or at least an indefinite period. Things are bad enough as they are;—what would [they] be then? For, unfortunately, human nature is weak, and the desire for gain is strong.

We are pleased to learn that the crops have very much improved in nearly every section of the State, and that the prospect of a good yield is quite cheering, while the pressure for money and the impossibility if not the folly of further hoarding has brought out provisions at reduced rates. Bacon is quoted in Fayetteville at $3 to $3 25, and flour at $175 to $200. There is a probability of a further decline.

No Exchange of Prisoners.

The Yankees decline carrying out the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, alleging various plausible pretexts as the grounds of their refusal to fulfil their obligations, but being in reality influenced by one overruling consideration. The Confederates who are prisoners in the hands of the Yankees are in for the war, and their exchange would be simply their return to their regiments or commands, which would be tantamount to reinforcing the Confederate armies to the extent of the numbers exchanged. On the other hand, the times of service of the great majority of the Yankees who are prisoners in the hands of the Confederates have expired or will soon expire, and few or none of the veterans re-inlist. The return of their prisoners would afford the Yankees nothing with which to offsett the advantages which the Confederates would derive from the return of theirs. It is true that good faith and humanity alike call for the continuance of the exchange, but what care LINCOLN and Company for the sufferings of their own men, much less of ours, when an idea of supposed interest or policy overrides the suggestions of good faith and humanity. Their own men may rot in prison, since they will not reinlist. They care only for them as soldiers, especially as so many of them are foreigners.

The 3d North Carolina Troops.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. GEO. E. BAKER, Chief Telegraph Operator here, for a copy of the following dispatch, which he received Thursday, via Danville, from Mr. A. H. VANBOKKELEN, relative to the loss in the 3d Regiment North Carolina Troops in the late battles in Northern Virginia. The dispatch is dated

RICHMOND, May 15th, 1864.

Col. Thruston, bruised; Adj't T. C. James; Captains Brown, Armstrong and Powers; Lieut's. Ward, Craig, Casteen and Ormsby, and eighty men, wounded.

Lt. Col. Parsley; Maj. Ennett; Captains Cantwell, Cowan, Thorne and Stone; and Lieuts. Pearden, Lane, Mollett, Stokley, King, Gurganus, Pickett, McClammy, Carden, Henderson, Barron, Loudermilk and Lyon, and one hundred and eighty men were captured.

The wounded are doing well.

Capt. Thompson, of the 1st, is safe.

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE.—We understand that Gen. CLINGMAN's brigade was in the battle on the Southside between Richmond and Petersburg on Monday last.—The only particulars we can learn is from a private letter received here from Capt. LIPPITT, of Co. G., 51st Regiment. From this we learn that the 31st and 51st Regiments, which were next to each other, in pursuance of orders charged from our own works upon these of the enemy, having to cross an open field in doing so. They drove the enemy from his camp, capturing its contents. The 51st lost 158 men in killed, wounded and missing. In Captain LIPPITT's Company there were 2 killed, 14 wounded and 5 missing.—Our forces captured 1500 prisoners, of whom about 300 were gobbled up by the 51st. A large number of wounded, 6 guns, all their horses and eight mules fell into our hands. The men got more clothing than they could carry away. The regiment was complimented by Gen. BEAUREGARD.

Of course the writer can only speak of his own regiment. All the others, no doubt, did their work well and bravely. We regret to hear that Lieut. SHAKLEFORD, of the 51st, was killed.

The Legislature—Governor's Message.

Pursuant to adjournment the Legislature of North Carolina met in Raleigh on Tuesday. There being a quorum of both houses present the Governor's message was sent in. It appears in the *Conservative* of Wednesday. The pressure on our columns prevents its insertion to day, especially as it is quite long. We will give it or a part of it to morrow. We cannot attempt a synopsis of it to-day.

THE seige of Charleston has now lasted three hundred and sixteen days. The full term of twelve months is rapidly coming around.

ON Wednesday evening last, about 8 o'clock, Mr. J. H. ROGERS went into a store on Front Street, in the Southern portion of the town, to purchase some flour. On going in he noticed two men in the store dressed in navy style. Whilst making his purchase one of the men stepped up and commenced putting his hand into a haversack which Mr. R. had on. Thinking the man was drunk he ordered him to stop, when the other came up behind and threw one arm around Mr. R's neck, pulling him back, and placing his hand over his mouth and nose. The other then searched his pockets, taking away $75 in money and a pair of gaiters which he had in his pocket to make up. No other person was in the store except a small boy.

ON Wednesday afternoon we had the pleasure of seeing and talking with Mr. N. S. CARPENTER, well-known here as an experienced railroad man, who had gone up to the Petersburg and Weldon railroad to assist in building the bridges and repairing the track destroyed or injured by the Yankees during their raid upon that road. Mr. C. was accompanied by a force and carried a bridge-builder's car and apparatus with him. The enemy had burned two bridges, that over the Nottaway and that over Stoney Creek, besides destroying some depots and tearing up and twisting some rails. In this last part of their work, they were not very successful. The peculiar character of the rail was against them.—The rail, of the U pattern, was jointed differently from the T rail and could not be easily torn up. That part of the injury to the road was repaired in five hours. The bridges, water-tanks, etc., required of course longer time. When the force reached Stoney Creek, the trees were growing, and in two days after the bridge was ready for travel. The road was opened through on Sunday. On Monday, a small force of the Yankees again visited the road, and did some little damage near Jarratts's which was soon repaired. They came dangerously near to the working car, which however escaped without hurt.

It is said that these last Yankees threatened to return within ten days and destroy the road again and above all, capture "them bridge builders."

WE understand that the Piedmont Railroad has been laid, and that the Danville connection is made through this week. There are so many ways now of reaching LEE's army from the South, that no mere raid of the enemy can cut communication so far as to compel LEE to fall back or lead to the abandonment of Virginia by our troops.

Printing Ink.

As yet, it must be confessed that our people in the Confederate States have not fully succeeded in the manufacture of printing ink. We have tried various articles in that line, but not as successfully as we could have wished. Last week we happened to be able to buy a lot of imported ink at auction, and the difference in the color and looks of our paper is apparent at once. But we will improve in the course of time. All the materials for good printing ink are produced in the Confederacy. Proper machinery is all that is needed.

OUTRAGEOUS.—Somebody says that the Yankees in their attempt to dam Red River, may, perhaps, themselves, be dam'd first.

Correspondence.

The following letter from "R. H. HUTCHINSON, Co. H, 7th Reg't. Ga. Vols." has been placed in our hands with the request that it be published, accompanied by some editorial remarks. Willing as we are to comply with both branches of the request, we yet feel that the reply, on behalf of the ladies, is so much better and more appropriate than any remarks that we could offer that we have taken the liberty to append it. We are certain that our readers will concur with us:—

CAMP COBB, May 14th, 1864.

To the Ladies of Wilmington:

I have been thinking for more than two years that I would write you a letter; and for what, you may ask, am I writing you all this letter? For your kindness to us Georgia soldiers. My regiment passed through your city on our way home from the North, after being prisoners five months—all of us sick and scarcely able to lend assistance to each other. We had passed through many cities, towns and villages, and had not received any assistance whatever, and when we came to *that* city all the attention was given to us that ladies of the South could give, and in every way that heart could wish for.—Oh! the tender hands that picked up my brother and lifted him from the cars to the ferryboat, when he was suffering with the fever! I can't forget a people who are so very kind.

I have sympathized with the people of North Carolina, and for a long time things have looked very gloomy, but thank God, the enemy is nearly driven from your State, and I am in hopes that their last stronghold will be retaken; then that will give relief to many, many, poor, suffering Southern people.

I have heard many soldiers speak of the kind treatment they have received from the ladies of Wilmington. I once had a fear that the enemy would attack that city and probably cause it to fall a victim to their tyrannical hands, but am now of the opinion that they will never make an attack on the city, but probably will attack the outposts, forts and batteries.

I am in hopes that the kind Protector has an eye over the people of Wilmington, yes, and over the State, and over all our Confederacy. Hoping that our armies may bring forth peace to our country, and that very soon. I am ladies,

Very respectfully, your friend,
R. H. HUTCHINSON,
Co. H, 7th Reg't Ga. Vols.

WILMINGTON, May 18th, 1864.

R. H. Hutchinson, Co. H, 7th Ga. Vols., &c., &c.:

The Ladies of the Wilmington Soldiers' Aid Society have, through their President, Mrs. DeRosset, been made acquainted with the kind and grateful feelings so warmly expressed by Mr. Hutchinson in his letter.

To women—silent and tearful onlookers of a conflict which imperils all most dear and sacred, it is inexpressibly gratifying to be able to minister, if only by a "cup of cold water," to those who have left all for their defense. And while we hold it to be a most solemn and sacred duty thus to aid the Soldiers of the Confederacy, a duty self-recompensing and seeking no acknowledgement, it is still most gratifying to find our efforts, however feeble, have found a cordial and ready response in the brave hearts of our Countrymen.

They give their lives for us, we can only offer our prayers for them, invoking on their behalf the protection of the Almighty, that He may be to them a strong tower of defence—their shield in battle—and their exceeding great reward when the conflict of life is over, and the voice of the Great Captain is heard in the still evening-tide welcoming His faithful Soldiers to His everlasting rest!

For the Journal.

The Treasurer of the Soldiers' Aid Society very gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations towards providing for the wants and comfort of the wounded soldiers passing through Wilmington:

Mrs. Jas. Dawson	$100
Mrs. Doze	50
Mrs. Dix	50
Messrs. Bate & Co.	50
Mrs. Meginney	50
Mrs. Birage	33 33
Mrs. Vanleale	33 33
A lady	25 35

Capt. Copper, (Will O' The Wisp) $5 in specie.

Purser Doering, (Tristram Shandy) $10 in specie.

Mr. Cronly, a barrel sugar, case of bay rum and keg of tamarinds.

Through Mrs. Medway, half dozen bottles whiskey.

A Lady, 13 dozen eggs.

Mrs. Frink, 4 cakes castile soap and linen.

And a very valuable box of sundries, potatoes, ham, dried fruit, home-made bread, crackers, cakes, butter, wine, eggs and linen from the Ladies of Rocal gham, to whom, as such efficient co-workers, the Society could tender especial thanks for their timely and acceptable assistance.

Friends in the country are earnestly desired to send such articles of home produce as they can spare, as it is impossible to procure these things here. Those in the neighborhood of town may be glad to know that buttermilk is invariably esteemed the greatest luxury by the soldiers.

Donations, whether in money or provisions, should be sent to the residence of Mrs A. J. DeRosset, President of the Soldiers' Aid Society, who will see they are duly acknowledged.

DIED.

In this town, on the 15th inst., VICTOR EMANUEL, son of E. T. and Mary J. Burriss, aged 6 months.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MOBILE, May 18th, 1864.

Wirt Adams telegraphs the Register from Summit, Miss., May 17th, that he can learn nothing definite from Banks. He is at Alexandria, unable to get away. On the 11th, six thousand men landed at Mrs. Ackland's plantation, moving on the right bank of the river to relieve Banks.

The True Delta says nothing of Banks, but denies Steele's capture, on the authority of a member of Congress, who left Little Rock on the 25th April.

[The Confederate accounts stated that Steele capitulated on the 28th of April. We really hope the fate of Steele and Banks will be known sometime during the present year.—JOURNAL.]

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON ARMY.

ATLANTA, GA., May 18th, 1864.

The superintendent of the Press Association, returned from the front this morning, having visited the army to arrange for the renewal of daily reports.

Our line is continually changed to meet the developments of the enemy in front, and prevent a flank movement on every part.

The Yankee forces operating against Gen. Johnston has been underestimated. It is now well ascertained there are over one hundred thousand

Flank movements in force on both wings are going on at the same time,—one by Lafayette, aiming at Resaca, and one by Spring Place and the old Federal road towards East Tennessee, aiming at Cartersville.

The vigilance of Gen. Johnston has thwarted every attempt to flank him, and he has embraced every opportunity to punish the enemy.

The respective casualties up to last night have been as follows, as near as can be ascertained:

Confederate losses reach about 2500; Yankees from 12,000 to 15,000.

Yesterday afternoon a sharp skirmish was going on from 4 to 6 o'clock, three miles above Adairsville, in which the Yankees were severely punished. At the same time an attack was made on Rome and repulsed.

A Yankee force on the old Federal road was reported 15 miles from Kingston on yesterday afternoon.

Our army meets every new developement of the enemy with admirable spirit. There is implicit confidence in Gen. Johnston. No one entertains a doubt of the final result.

Yankee prisoners confess the surrender of Banks has been published in the Northern newspapers received in Sherman's army.

ESCAPE OF BANKS—ALEXANDRIA SURRENDERED TO TAYLOR WITH 8,000 PRISONERS, &c.

MOBILE, May 18th, 1864.

Authentic news has been received from Brookhaven, dated the 18th, (to day,) announcing the escape of Banks to New Orleans with 5,000 of his troops.

Alexandria has been surrendered to Taylor, with 8,000 prisoners, 20 guns, 1,200 mules and forty boats—26 of them in running order, the rest can be repaired

Baton Rouge has been evacuated by the Federals, and the Confederates are in possession.

Natchez is burning. Two squares have already been consumed, and the fire is still raging. The Engine hose have been destroyed.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND, May 19th, 1864.

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Lee, dated

SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., May 18th—7 P. M.

To the Secretary of War: The enemy opened his batteries on a portion of Ewell's line, and attempted an assault, but failed. He was easily repulsed. Subsequently he cannonaded a portion of Hill's lines, under Early. The casualties on our side were very few.

GUNBOATS SHELLING PORT ROYAL—YANKEE RAID ON GUINEA'S STATION—BUTLER'S TROOPS REPORTED EMBARKING.

RICHMOND, May 19th, 1864.

The enemy's gunboats shelled Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, yesterday.

Last night a force of Yankee cavalry made a raid on Guinea's Station, burning the buildings at that place.

It is reported this afternoon that Butler's troops are leaving Chesterfield, embarking on transports.

DEATH OF GEN. GORDON.

RICHMOND, VA., May 19th, 1864.

Brig. Gen. Gordon, of North Carolina, died yesterday from the effect of wounds received in the battle at Brooke road, near Richmond, last Thursday.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., May 19th, 1864.

The Senate has concurred in the House joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Forrest and the officers and men of his command in the recent campaign. The resolution from the committee on Military Affairs, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what further legislation was necessary to prevent the publication in newspapers of information in regard to army and navy movement, after a brief discussion, was adopted.

In the House Mr. Foote made a lengthy speech in favor of the repeal of the act suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Rives has the floor for to-morrow.

FROM GEORGIA—GOV. BROWN'S PROCLAMATION.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., May 18th, 1864.

Gov. Brown has issued his proclamation calling out the civil and military officers of Georgia, to report to General Wayne, at Atlanta, immediately, to aid in repelling the enemy. His proclamation appears in the Macon Telegraph.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST—BANKS AGAIN TURNED UP AT ALEXANDRIA, &c.

CLINTON, Miss., May 16th, 1864 }
via SUMMIT, May 18th. {

The news from Alexandria up to day before yesterday, (14th,) states that Banks has been there fourteen days, cut off from all communication. It is supposed that he will attempt to cut his way through by way of Marksville.

A large flotilla of gunboats went up Red river yesterday morning. Heavy firing was soon after heard in the direction of our batteries in front of Fort DeRussy. The result is unknown.

Steele has retreated with the remnant of his army to Little Rock, pursued by Price and Marmaduke.

Col. Scott attacked a transport on the Mississippi yesterday, opposite the mouth of Red river, striking her twelve times. A gunboat was shelling our forces at the time. The damage done the transport is unknown, but there was great confusion on board.

A cavalry dash was made on Sunday into a plantation adjoining Port Hudson, capturing a stockade fort garrisoned by negroes. Sixty five mules, some horses and clothes were captured, one mill burnt, and twenty of the garrison killed.

For the Journal.

The Suwanee Spring.

I saw some weeks ago in the Journal a description of Wakulla Spring in West Florida. This is undoubtedly one of the many celebrated curiosities in this land of freaks and fortune, where all is marvellous, strange and beautiful.—But East Florida is not less remarkable for its springs, caves and waterfalls, than is the western portion of the State. If you do not deem it intrusion, let me tell you of "Suwanee Springs," the far-famed and noted resort, as well for the fashionables of East Florida, as for those who come in quest of the dear est of Heaven's blessings—health—and if this should meet the eye of some unfortunate being, who lingers out with disease and loathes life because of its listlessness let him never despair while the elixir of life still swells from its bed on the banks of Suwanee.

White Sulphur or Suwanee Spring, is twelve miles from Lake City. A pleasant ride over a beautiful undulating country, dotted here and there with rich farms, brings you to the cool, dark Suwanee, one of the most beautiful and romantic rivers in Florida. A heavy bridge spans the river full twenty feet above, while the miniature boats beneath swing loosely at their moorings on the river side. On the opposite side is our haven, and the roar of many waters tells that the wondrous spring is near. The hotel is built in the midst of a grove of oaks and sycamores on the steepest bank of the river. The front is completely hid from our view by the dense foliage of the banks. Down the well worn path, o'erhung with vines and dark cedars, we cautiously pick our way, for it is rough and steep, with gnarled roots and treacherous climbers, till at the foot of the hill we reach the bath house—a tall, crazy, clumsy old building, three stories high, which trembles as we descend the stairs, and which covers the whole spring. Here on its brink the gazer stands amazed, delighted, breathless. The waters rise from a granite rock which forms the basins and sides of the spring, and flow into its bed with a rapidity of fifty tons a minute and flow out with immense velocity and current; it is ten feet long and equally wide.—There are but few places where the water is shallow enough to stand upright; and at the boil where it rises, the bottom has never been found; but deep and dark, it foams so furiously and withal with such sulphurous odor that pious old darkeys call it the "Devil's punch bowl," and declare by all that's good and holy his Satanic Majesty lurks not far below it. The bed of the spring is snowy white continually swept of all impurities by the washing of the current—the water is clear as crystal; and stooping to pick up a pebble I found myself ten feet below the surface and evidently as far from the object as at first. During the autumn and winter season there rises over the surface a pale blue mist, which is not dispelled as mists usually are by the sunshine, but ever hovers there, making this beautiful Spring a charmed spot, where 'tis said the nymphs keep revel below. But the great beauty consists in the richness of the verdure which covers the sides. When the sun comes pouring in, dancing on the glassy tide and playing with the mosses below, it glows in the early light like a rich bed of jewels—emerald green, gold and azure, with the most exquisite lights and shades, and the long streamers wave with a perfect shower of radiance.

The mineral properties of this Spring are exceedingly powerful—sulphur, magnesia and iron—and so icy cold that one is brave indeed who will plunge in without the usual ceremony of dipping in one foot, then the other—the usual amount of screams as the body goes under, and the convulsive gasp which tells the victim is no longer dry. Its cures are miraculous—the pool of Bethseda was not more wonderful. The lame, the halt and the blind, cast here their many ills in the flowing tide, which is at all hours of the day and even night, crowded with a throng of bathers. Old age and infancy bend here their trembling steps, and the liquid waves which wanton with the silvered tresses of infirmity, lave the round young limbs of beautiful girls, who make the wild woods above ring with their merry laugh and joyous sport, gliding through the water, graceful as sea nymphs, trembling like water lilies in the swell of its clear bosom—diving to the bottom and bringing up a handful of sand in which gleams a jewel or a chain, the property of some careless bather—then rising again and breaking through the crystal like young Hebes glowing with youth and beauty. Long dark tresses sweep over white shoulders, and the evening sky rich with rosy colors, plays over a scene which Tasso would vainly have poured forth his song to picture, Angelo broken his brushes, and modern bards and poets hid their diminished heads. I must not forget an incident which was told me by an old lady who was here when a child and witnessed a scene which was impressed on her memory. It was when the Indians came to the spring which had been a favorite haunt, to bid a last and long farewell to the "sweet waters." Stern warriors with belt and tomahawk, squaws with their infants, buskined lads stood round the brink—dipped their hands in the cool tide, and plunged for the last time in the deep;—then with mournful faces, bowed heads and breasts that heaved with untold sobs broke forth their wail of sorrow;—their pride was forgot, their deadly hate for the white man who sent them wanderers from their homes, their spirit was broken, and the chief of their band slain in his wigwam. Then silently and sadly they passed like shadows of the evening through the proud woods that had sheltered them—onward and onward till they faded in darkness. But 'tis said that at nightfall their wail is still heard, and by the brink of the waters shadowy forms come again.

Around the spring cluster many places of note and name, foremost among them "Scrub town," (named doubtless by some hybrid boor) remarkable for its finely shaded walks and the beauty of its inmates, who have determined to be no longer reviled by so vile a name, but change the remorseless "Scrub town" to the more tuneful name of "Idlewilde." From here at twilight there comes floating on the evening air the sound of music and mirth—for the "Scrubbers" are very gay, and not unfrequently the sweet strains of Marcellus's time honored violin mingles with the mirth, and "fair women and brave men" foot it o'er the green.

I've already too much encroached on my limits and your patience, but must tell you of the beautiful river, with its bewildering curves and cascades—the country so wild, where at any turn you meet a path which takes you through shaded avenues where dark trees arch over head and a waterfall roars in the deep hollows of a forest shade.—"Hoboken," named by a Northern gentleman who was charmed with the spot, is very romantic and beautiful.—That shadowy forest alone could many a tale unfold which was heard only by the tender stars or rustling leaves. I often walked to "Lovers' Leap" the last but not the least of the celebrities of Suwanee. A steep precipice looks grimly into the black waves beneath, magnolias which have stood the storm of a hundred winters rear their stately heads and the narrow dark and lonely path which leads to the spot cannot fail to impress with awe the most careless observer. I have often stood here with the silence unbroken save by the sullen roar below, the wild bird's cry and the sighing of the forest trees—while the sun lit up the glen below and hill above, and the road died in the distance so frightfully dim, that I could not repress a feeling of fear which stole over me, and glancing timidly through the deep wood scarce breathed lest the tall form of some red man of the forest should steal from his leafy [illegible] to drive the pale face from the haunts of his lurking p[illegible] thought how often some of that dark [illegible] and I [illegible] gazed in the same water [illegible] perhaps as I did [illegible] and trod the same path, [illegible] I might rest in [illegible] then, that when life's fitful fever was [illegible] the world [illegible] some such quiet spot—the world forgetting [illegible] forgot." When the wave-washed shore might be a [illegible] the pale moon creep through the breathing branches and linger lovingly over my bed, and the long moss which flattered in the breeze wail out my requiem in the mid night wind.

SALLIE [illegible]
Sanderson, E. Florida.

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH DAY.

The enemy kept up a slow bombardment of Fort Sumter Sunday night, throwing eighty-two Parrott shells up to six o'clock Monday morning; of these twenty shots missed. The number of shots fired at Fort Sumter from the land batteries during Monday up to six P. M., was one hundred.

A very sharp engagement took place through the day between our batteries on Sullivan's and James' Island, and the enemy's batteries at Cummings' Point.

About eleven o'clock Monday morning, two monitors moved from off Morris' Island, and taking position off Fort Sumter opened fire on the East angle and the face of the fort. Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee, on Sullivan's and Fort Johnson and Simkins, on James Island, opened on the monitors, and after an hour's active firing, during which both monitors were struck repeatedly, they were driven away, one of them seemingly injured. The pilot house was badly riddled. On leaving, both monitors displayed a white, red and white striped pennant, as if signalizing for assistance. The signal was answered by the *Ironsides*. Afterwards the injured monitor moved up and anchored alongside the *Ironsides*.

The firing of our batteries throughout the engagement was splendid. Batteries Cheves, Simkins and Haskell kept up a sharp fire on Gregg yesterday, assisted occasionally by the Sullivan's Island batteries and Fort Moultrie. It is believed that the enemy suffered severely, as several men were seen carried off from Battery Gregg. There were no casualties at Fort Sumter, and no damage done to the fort.

Eighteen shells were fired at the city from six A. M. to six P. M. Monday. The bombardment of the city continued at the hour of closing our report.

There was no change in the fleet.—*Courier.*

A FEMALE VAMPIRE.—There is a young married woman in this city, a native of the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, who is afflicted with a disease which she calls "a dancing of the heart," and which the physicians pronounce incurable. The lady with the "dancing heart" firmly believes that she can be cured by drinking a few drops of the blood of a man who has been executed.

Her name is Elizabeth Maud, and she is twenty-three years of age, and has been the mother of three children, none of whom survive. She has made numerous applications at the jail to inquire when there would be an execution, and as there has been no case of capital punishment at that institution for several months, her desire for human blood has not been gratified. She heard that J[illegible] A[illegible], sentenced by court martial to be hung for murder, was to be executed in the jail yard on the 15th, (yesterday) as it was stated in the papers. The execution of the sentence, however, was suspended, and on being informed that the man was not to be hung, Mrs. Maud appeared to be greatly disappointed and chagrined. Capt. Bishop cheered her drooping spirits, however, by telling her that on the 15th April a man would be hung by the neck until he was dead, dead, and that she might then appear and obtain a dose of the blood of V[illegible] Hanson, provided Governor Hall did not pardon or reprieve the criminal, and the physician would allow her to extract the crimson fluid. With this pleasing intelligence, Mrs. Maud took her departure, greatly consoled. This is a curious case of modern superstition.—*St. Louis Democrat, 14th ult.*

Bermuda Hundreds is near the mouth of the Appomattox River, on its Western bank and [illegible] miles from Drewry's Bluff. It is [illegible] hours march of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. It is in Chesterfield county, and 35 miles from Richmond by water and about 40 miles by land.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864.

We have never attempted to criticize military movements, nor, in fact any other movement, when we had, or supposed we had, good grounds for our opinions, and we may say that, upon the whole, events have proved the general accuracy of conclusions.

General JOHNSTON has been falling back for some time before the enemy advancing from Chattanooga towards Atlanta. This may have been necessary. Of the necessity, of course, we cannot speak. We bow to General JOHNSTON'S acknowledged strategy and admire that we are ignorant of the matter; but we cannot forget that according to all the rules of war they put in the book, the party having the initiative has the advantage and compels the opposing party to follow his lead and follow his moves. This has been the relative position of the Federal and Confederate armies in the South-west. We have dictated no movements to SHERMAN. He has by this initiative forced us to follow his lead in all cases. Such is the position of things to an outsider. Such are *results*, by which alone the world can judge, and, after all, results are what we are fighting for. We care little for fancy intermediates. The Confederacy is sacrificing its life-blood for results—for an *end*—not for mere campaigning.

Either then, General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON is much weaker in means than the public generally suppose or he has some most profound strategy concealed, or he has allowed the Yankee Generals to obtain advantages which cannot be recovered without untold loss. Which of these predicates is right we cannot pretend to say. This much however is certain, that either Gen. JOHNSTON will redeem himself by a glorious achievement,—which we trust and believe he will—or the public faith, which in the absence of achievements, has followed his name with the most undeviating fidelity—will be most seriously shaken. Achievement—success—in plain terms—doing *something* is now essential. It is almost a matter of life and death.

Northern Georgia.

At the latest dates our army had fallen back thirty eight miles from Dalton, and made a halt at Kingston, a point on the road from Atlanta to Chattanooga, sixty-two miles North of Atlanta. This point, where the Rome Branch Railroad makes its junction, is on the north bank of the Etowah River, the main branch of the Coosa.

It is said that the enemy started from Ringold with eight army corps, estimated in all at one hundred and twelve thousand men. The enemy's loss in the different engagements since that time have been over fifteen thousand, so that one hundred thousand men would more than cover all his present numbers. These army corps are those of LOGAN, PALMER, THOMAS, SCOFIELD, HOWARD, HARVEY, MCPHERSON, and HOOKER.

What our numbers may be, we are unable to say; but we know that JOHNSTON is not so inferior in numbers as to make us seriously apprehensive of the result.

From sundry indications we might be led to look for a general engagement at an early day. Indeed, Gen. JOHNSTON has issued his battle order. It is known that he has fixed his course and will not fight sooner or later than suits his views of military expediency.—When he does fight, he will, we trust, achieve a glorious victory. His soldiers have the most implicit confidence in themselves and in their leader, and that is a great point.

Even before going to press we may hear from JOHNSTON'S army tidings of the most stirring character.—The grand struggle cannot long be delayed.

Guns and Sieges.

We must confess that we were not a little surprised on reading the following which forms the opening paragraph of an article in the London Quarterly of the date of Jan. 1864:—

"Within the last few years the art of war has in this country advanced with great rapidity. At Sebastopol our guns consisted mainly of 18 pounders and 32 pounders.—There were but seven 68-pounders used at the siege, and two of these were borrowed by the French."

Within the last ten years England and France concentrated all their force against their Russian stronghold in the Black Sea, and fought for nearly two years with 18 and 32 pound smooth bores! Rifled cannon was an afterthought. The comparative failure of existing ordnance excited the inventive faculty of the great military nations and inaugurated a new era in the history of artillery.

These facts enable us to institute some comparison between the seige of Sebastopol and that of Charleston, Richmond or Vicksburg. In the latter cases immense rifled guns of enormous range and power were used.—In the former smooth bore 18 and 32-pounders.

When we read details of the war in the Crimea and noted the slow progress of the batteries used by the French and English against Sebastopol we had no idea of the backward state of their artillery, or if we had then, we are certainly unable to realize it now.

The only really heavy gun of long range mounted by the besiegers at Sebastopol, was one one-hundred-and-seventy-pounder known as the Lancaster gun, a gun with an oval bore, the excentricity winding spirally from breach to muzzle, so as to give the shot, also oval, the desired rotary motion. This gun, very efficient when it did make a strike, was so difficult to manage as to be practically useless, and, in fact, was but little used.

THE LADIES SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.—We have seen a receipted bill charged by one of our railroads on a box of provisions and delicacies for the sick and wounded soldiers, sent by generous and benevolent parties in another county, to the Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society here. We call attention to this fact, not with the view of finding fault, but for the object of bringing it to the notice of the authorities of our railroad Companies, confident that nothing more will be needed, and that in future articles for this benevolent purpose will pass free.

In any single case the cost might not be much, but in the aggregate it would draw seriously upon funds, all of which will be needed and more than needed to carry out the plans for the relief of our sick and wounded defenders passing through our town from the fields of their fame and their sacrifices—sacrifices made so nobly and so freely for the salvation of the country and the safety of all.

We take it for granted that a charge for the transportation of a box given by the benevolent for such a purpose is simply an inadvertency or the result of a misunderstanding and will be attended to in future. The box in question came over the line of the Charlotte Road, the managers of which we know to be liberal and patriotic.

MR SPELMAN, Junior Editor of the Goldsboro' *State Journal* writing from Petersburg under date of the 19th instant says: "the stories current in regard to the misconduct of Generals WHITING and MARTIN were rank slanders. Both behaved well and retain their commands."

We thought as much. Why then were these rumors put in circulation? Can't our Petersburg friends see that some people will think that this clamour would never have been heard of, these reports never have been put in circulation, had these officers hailed from Virginia? *We* do not say so, but others will.

THE TYRANNY OF POWER.—We are informed, that Gen. Longstreet is suffering from a wound received in defence of Richmond, and the authorities at Richmond, through their agents and others, have refused permission to his wife, who was at Augusta on Sunday, to leave the city and go to his relief.—*Columbia Carolinian.*

The authorities at Richmond did not refuse, but granted permission to Mrs. Longstreet, who is with her husband attending to his wants. At last accounts the General was doing well.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

The above is a specimen of the random statements that too often go the rounds of the press. Really we are getting chary of believing anything and don't wonder that the public are.

FROM THE 61ST REG'T N. C. T., COL. RADCLIFFE, COMMANDING.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter from a member of Company C, 61st Regiment, N. C. T., dated "North Carolina Hospital, Petersburg, Virginia, May 19th, 1864:

" * * * Yesterday my company was sent out on skirmish and I received a slight wound in the lower part of my thigh. I think I will be able for duty in about 5 or 6 days. * * The skirmishing we have had was the hardest I have ever seen or heard of. Up to the time I left my company yesterday, we had one man killed, and one wounded, besides myself. Poor Daniel Shackelford, [of Wilmington] was killed on Monday. He was a brave and good boy. Lieut. McCallum, of the 51st Reg't, was also killed. * * * * *

"During the whole of this engagement, the 61st has lost one killed and about 8 wounded in company C. The Captain, Lieut. Lanier and myself are the only officers wounded up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. But the regiment has lost in killed and wounded about 75 men. This is quite a large loss for our regiment."

Very respectfully your friend,

E. T. B.

We are sorry to learn that our friend N. P. BANKS, has been removed from the command of the "Department of the Gulf." On the 7th Brig. Gen. CANBY was conformed by the Yankee Senate as a Maj. General, it being stated as a reason for his speedy confirmation that he was to go out and relieve General BANKS, and assume command of all the troops West of the Mississippi River. CANBY was to have left on the 9th for his new command.

THE following letter has been placed in our hands by O. G. Parsley, Esq., to whom it was written. It will be found highly interesting to a number of readers, giving, as it does, the causes of the loss of so many of our brave troops. It was written by an officer of the Third Regiment N. C. T., whom we know to be a gentleman of veracity and prudence, and who would not make a statement without being fully satisfied of its truth:

HOSPITAL STEWART'S BRIGADE, May 13th, 1864.

My Dear Sir: It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the capture of your son, Lt. Col. Parsley, of my regiment, together with the greater part of the Regiment. He was captured while gallantly fighting in a hand to hand encounter with the enemy, in our trenches, near Spottsylvania Court House, Va., yesterday morning, the 12th inst.—While the Regiment, along with the entire Brigade, (nearly the whole of it then present, about one thousand men) was sacrificed by remaining at its post and nobly contending with the overwhelming columns of the enemy there massed, yet I have no hesitancy in saying that the sacrifice saved our lines and our army, by its obstinate resistance, giving time for the reserves to be brought up, which rapidly re-established our line. It gives me pain, my dear sir, to communicate this sad intelligence, but my balm for the wound is that the Colonel did his whole duty in remaining, and nobly did the Regiment respond to his order to "remain in the works and give them the bayonet."

You may ask why this portion of the line was so hard pressed? To give you some idea you must imagine our Division occupying a line of trenches in the shape of the letter A, (without the cross.) In the apex of the A was Jones' 2d Va Brigade, while Stewart's occupied the right leg. Just at 4 o'clock yesterday morning the enemy made the assault upon the apex in 12 columns in mass. The troops in the apex left in confusion, not firing enough to give any alarm to our part of the line, and, to our astonishment, the enemy were pressing down in front and rear of our line before it was known that the line on the left had given way—indeed, we did not believe the enemy were in our works until they opened fire in our rear upon us. It was at this juncture Col. P. ordered the 3d Regiment to "remain in the works and give them the bayonet." To retreat then was certain death. The sad catastrophe caused the loss of nearly ½ of our Division. The loss in captured in the Regiment is 18 line officers, 2 field officers, and about 200 men—all owing to the failure of the Brigade on our left. During the nine (to day is the 9th) day's battles we have had no officers killed, so far as known. Ten were wounded, about 12 men killed, and 40 wounded. I would send you a list of the casualties by names, but am unable to do so, as I only know of the officers, which I will give you:

Thursday 5th May, near Locust Grove.—Killed: None. Wounded: Lt Brien, Co A, flesh wound in leg; Adjutant James right arm amputated.

Friday, 6th.—Wounded: Lieut Castine, flesh wound in thigh.

Tuesday, 10th.—Wounded: Capt Brown, Co B, flesh wound in thigh; Lt Craige, Co I, badly in knee joint; Sergt Maj McKoy, severely through body; Col Thruston, in left shoulder.

Thursday, 12th.—Wounded: Capt Powers, Co K, in left arm, flesh; Lt Ormsby, Co K, severely in mouth; Capt Armstrong, Co G, severely in head, and left arm resected; Lt Ward, Co B, through the body.

Up to the capture of the Regiment we had been more fortunate than usual, while the Regiment had behaved with marked bravery. Fortunately for myself I was wounded in recapturing a portion of our line in the evening of the 10th, which had yielded to the immense masses of the enemy, or I should be among the captured. Generals Johnson and Stewart were both captured.

I give you the particulars of the capture of my Regiment, knowing that sad rumors will reach home and of a more or less exaggerated character, and more than probable injurious to my gallant and brave men, than whom no better soldiers ever trod the battle field. My statement of the causes of the capture and conduct of the Regiment is taken from Capt Armstrong, who was present and badly wounded, but escaped after the reserves had driven the enemy back—you may rely upon its truth, as Capt. A. never allows exaggerations to enter his head. My wound, though not serious is painful.

While I join in sadness with your sorrow for the loss of a son, allow me to congratulate you upon being the father of him who can never be otherwise than a comfort and blessing to your life. No one will rejoice more than myself at his return in safety, which I feel must be soon.

We have given the enemy the most terrible drubbing ever given them, yet they continue to throw themselves upon our works, each time with less vigor. I doubt not their killed alone amounts to 10,000 in front of our works, from right to left the ground is covered with them—not here and there, but piled in heaps.

Excuse my liberty in this address but my sense of duty compelled me to do for the absent, what he would have done for me.

With great esteem,
I am, my dear sir,
Your obedient servant,

To O. G. PARSLEY, Sr.,
Wilmington, N. C.

We might as well state, what will be readily surmised, that the writer is the gallant Col. Thruston.

THE VANDALS IN ROME.—We regret to learn from the Atlanta papers that on Thursday or Friday last a portion of SHERMAN'S Yankee vandals passed through Rome, Ga., in their on to Atlanta, thus turning JOHNSTON'S left flank and compelling him to fall back South of the Etowah River.

THE Petersburg *Express*, of the 23d inst., closes its situation article as follows:

THE SITUATION.

Our forces now occupy a line some three or four miles East of the Railroad, having forced the enemy East of Turkey Bend on James River. Our right rests on the Appomattox and our left on the James. The enemy will soon be compelled to abandon the Bermuda Hundreds Neck altogether, as there is now scarcely room for him to even bivouac an army on the contracted space left to him.—Every day his situation grows more and more precarious.

The Situation in Northern Georgia.

We copy from the Atlanta (Ga.) Register of the 22d inst., the following article relative to the situation of military affairs in Gen. JOHNSTON'S command. The Register says:

NORTH GEORGIA.

Passengers by the 10 o'clock train this morning, (whether the reliable gentleman was among them or not, is not definitely known,) report that Gen. Johnston has "penetrated into the bowels of the land" as far as Altoona, in the South East corner of Cass county, having crossed the Etowah yesterday morning, and burnt the bridge behind him. At this a good many timid people have become greatly alarmed—a proceeding on their part which is very foolish and very unnecessary. Up to the hour of going to press Sherman had not demanded the surrender of Atlanta, and unless some of the machinery breaks, we expect to go to press many more times before such a demand is made. Everybody who is afflicted with a weakness in the knees may rest assured that Atlanta will have to be taken, not by flank movements, but by whipping the Army of Tennessee, which is one of the few things that cannot be done.

When General Johnston issued his "war order" beyond the Etowah, on the evening of the 19th, it was his intention to bring on a general engagement on the next day. Accordingly, about day-break yesterday morning, Gen. Hood's corps moved out to feel the position of the enemy, and bring on the fight. But the enemy was not there. During the night he had moved off down the river, and was in the act of executing another of his flank movements.

Finding that Sherman would not come to time, but was disposed to course it for the destruction of his army by lengthening out his line of communication, Gen. Johnston quietly moved on down to Altoone, where he now awaits an opportunity to strike a blow.

His present position may be the field of the great battle or Gen. Johnston may think it better to make the fight still farther South.

In either case, we feel confident of the result. Gen. Johnston has both his eyes and wits about him. He may fall back to Marietta, to the Chattahoochie, to Atlanta; but even then, the game will still be as far from being up as it was six weeks ago. Atlanta can be taken only at the point of the bayonet, and Sherman hasn't got bayonets enough to take it.

We learn from a prominent officer just from the army that the *morale* of the troops is unimpaired, and that they have the utmost confidence in their ability to defeat the enemy whenever he accepts the gauge of battle which has so often been tendered him, and which with commendable discretion he has as often declined.

In the meantime, Atlanta and the suburban villages will be all the more comfortable, and not the less safe, if they will keep as cool as the temperature of the weather will permit.

Nothing new from the other departments of the field.

THE FIGHT NEAR BERMUDA HUNDREDS

The Petersburg "Express" of last Saturday gives the following account of the repulse of the enemy from his rifle pits around Bermuda Hundreds, on Friday last:

Heavy cannonading and infantry firing were heard at intervals through all the night of Thursday. About 11 o'clock Thursday night, the infantry firing was very rapid and continued for an hour or more. We learned yesterday, that it was brought about by an effort of the Confederates to throw up an advance line of fortifications, which the Yankees regarded as coming too close for comfort.

Yesterday morning early slight firing commenced, and continued with increased severity, until 10 o'clock, when a charge was made by our forces upon the enemy's breastworks, and the engagement become general along the line. Martin's and Clingman's N C, and Wise's Va. brigades, participated, and although subjected to a galling fire, succeeded in driving the enemy from his breastworks, and taking possession. We lost heavily. It could not well have been otherwise as the enemy's works were of the most formidable kind, and our men charged across an open field of some thirteen hundred yards in extent. The enemy were well posted, and besides occupying an advantageous position behind their breastworks, had one or more regiments posted in a thicket of pines, which poured a very severe enfilading fire into our charging column. The charge was highly successful, despite the advantages of the enemy, and again illustrated the valor of Confederate arms.

OUR COLUMN.

Our column was under the immediate command of Gen. D. H. Hill, but Gen. Beauregard was on the field, and his superior military abilities, of course, contributed largely towards the success of the movements, while his presence inspired an enthusiasm which rendered our men irresistible. The scene of the fighting was about 7 miles from Petersburg between Port Walthall Junction and Chester, in the county of Chesterfield, and some two miles east of the railroad. At the breastworks, the fighting is said to have been furious, our men bayoneting and beating such of the enemy as had the temerity to remain, with the butts of their muskets. An attempt was made to rally the fleeing foe after we had driven him out, which was successful. The enemy massed all his forces and made two desperate efforts to re-take the works, but were each time most bloodily repulsed, and sent off howling to their next line of entrenchments. We captured many small arms, and secured three pieces of cannon.

We now have the invaders under the lead of Butler, in a very contracted neck of land, not more than five or six miles either way, and are gradually and surely closing on him. It is estimated that we drove him two miles yesterday, and we may have the pleasure of announcing from our bulletin board at an early hour this morning that we drove him some mile or more last night. Gen. Beauregard, we hear, has said that the contracted space between the Appomattox and James, and east of the Railroad, is entirely too small for two armies, and that one or the other must vacate. The movements of the two armies during the past five days indicate too clearly the vacating party, for us to be more explicit here. The Yankees are bound to move, and the sooner the better for them.

Our casualties yesterday are estimated at between five and six hundred, of which number, probably 100 were killed. Many severely, but the greater portion are slightly wounded, and chiefly in the hand.

We regret to hear that Lt. Col. John C. Lamb, of the 17th N. C., Martin's brigade, was severely wounded. He received one shot through the shoulder, and another through the left breast.

Col. John E. Brown, of the 42d N. C., Clingman's brigade, was slightly wounded.

We regret that we cannot give a full list of the casualties in this morning's issue, but hope to do so Monday. Will the Adjutants of the respective regiments be kind enough to make out their lists and hand them in to-day?

BLOUNT'S BATTERY.

The following are the casualties in the half of Blount's Battery engaged yesterday:

Killed; Corp'l Thomas D McClary, pvt C. C. Galloway. Wounded; Lieu't Wm H Blackwell, slightly, Sergt A Jones, slight; Sergt E H Waldon slight; Privates Wm A Turpin, dangerously; S H Hardin; seriously; R S Wicker, do; J P Creasy do; J W Cullen slight; J H Lane do; —— McGhee.

Very respectfully.
N. H. HAZLEWOOD,
1st Sergeant.

THE AMBULANCE CORPS.

The Ambulance Corps were busily engaged all day, and until a late hour last night.

Many of the wounded walked into the city, and reported at the Hospitals.

HEADQ'RS 1ST N. C. T., May 14th, 1864.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

Through God's providence, I, with a few others of the gallant old 1st, are left to tell the sad tale of our Regiment. We commenced fighting on the 5th, and have been maneuvring, skirmishing and fighting ever since—when on the 12th old Grant massed 50,000 troops against our Division, (Johnson's,) only containing between three and four thousand, and succeeded in breaking our lines and capturing the most of the Division, with Maj. Gen. Johnson and our Brigadier Gen. Stuart. Nearly the whole of our Brigade were captured. I give below a list of those who came out safe from our county, and hope you will insert it in your columns for the information of our friends. The remnant of the 1st and 3rd N. C. Regiments are temporarily assigned Gen. Ramseur's Brigade, Rhodes Division, and the rest of the Division are assigned to Gen. Early's Division. Fifteen of our Regiment succeeded in escaping, though most of them were wounded, and about twenty-five of the 3d got out. The only man killed from the county from the 1st was Wm. Croom. The following are the names of those who escaped:

Captain Thomson, slightly wounded.
Lieutenant Scott.
Sergeant Herring.
Corporal Boylan.

The following is a list of the prisoners from New Hanover county:

Lieutenant McMillan.
Sergeant McIntire.
Corporals Bordeaux and Robinson.
Privates Bryant, Rebose, Kelly, Moore, Powell, Smith, Stocky.

We are fighting, I hope, the last fight of the war. Grant seems determined to annihilate our army or ruin his in the attempt. His loss, up to this time, is supposed to be upwards of 50,000 men. We have hard fighting to do yet.—May God bless our cause and give us speedy peace, prays

Your friend,
THOS. H. W. McINTIRE,
Lieut. and Acting Adjutant,
1st N. C. Troops.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Arcades Ambo.

James M. and James T.—they are *two*, don't you see?
And must not be confounded by you or by me;
James T. and James M—both peace men ahem!
We must always refer to this party as *them*:
James M. he declares that he is not James T.—
A proper precaution as all will agree—
And James T might disown in like manner James M.,
As Ham might have wished to repudiate Shem:
Faith! 'tis hard to distinguish the one from the other,
Each Leach does so closely resemble his brother—
Yet to save them in Congress from blunders the worst,
James M. might hereafter be called James the First,
While his colleague, most worthy James T., might be reckoned
By Speaker, Reporter and Clerk, James the Second:
Though completely the trio historic to render,
We'll have to call Holden himself *the Pretender*.

LIEUT. GEN. PEMBERTON.—The Richmond *Whig*, of Friday week, says that Gen. Pemberton yesterday, resigned his commission as Lieutenant General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and went into active service in the field as Lieut. Col. of Artillery. This action on the part of General Pemberton exhibits a highly laudable spirit, and goes far towards sustaining all that his friends have claimed for him as a man of patriotism and honor.

THE WHEAT CROP.—A letter from Richmond county says:

"Corn is *remarkably* scarce, but to offset this, the wheat crop is promising."—*Observer.*

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT N C TROOPS.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE ENGAGEMENT OF MONDAY LAST.

HEADQ'S 51ST REG'T N. C. T., Clay's Farm, near Petersburg, May 17, 1864.

Editors Express—Gents: Below you will find a list of casualties in the 51st N. C. Regiment during the engagement with the enemy on the 16th instant, near Drewry's Bluff:

Co. A, Capt Southerland, commanding—Wounded: Lt W J Southerland, Sergt Jas Ennis, Privates W B Byrd, W B Ballard, R J Baker, M B Farmer, T W Orr, J H Porter, slightly, J W Vancanon, L W More, seriously.

Co. B, Capt Bell, commanding—Killed: Private T L West. Wounded: Corporal C J Ezzell; Privates Thos Bell, A Hargrove, D J Smith, B Warters, S Rackley, Corpl N Parker, Privates Wiley Powell, severely; J Ezzell, T W Merritt, F M Merritt, L W Hollingsworth, A Guy, slightly.

Co. C, Capt Stanford, comd'g—Killed: Joel P Atwood, L Keithley. Wounded: Lt E L Watson, Privates D R Rose, L B Jones, E— Keithley, Josiah Robinson, L Summerlin, slightly; Sergt W H Graddy, F J Hall, Private John James, J D Mills, J F Register, L L Sullivan, seriously.—Missing: T F Dal, W B Carson.

Co. D, Capt McEachen comd'g—Killed: Lt J B McCallum. Wounded: Privates J Berney, J C Conoly, R G abam, F Humphrey, J A Little, R S McRae, slightly; R M Patterson, D J Currie, severely. Missing: Lt J D Mallory, Lt H McEachen, Privates T J Conoly, A L Kozier.

Co. E, Capt Pope, comd'g—Killed: Privates N Snipes, G J Floyd, G Grimsley, C Britt, Peter Lamb. Wounded: Capt W H Pope, seriously; Privates J Butler, H C Prevatt, M Gregory, seriously; Jas R Asley, M Bullock, Meredith Bullock, N Carter, R Williams, R Pitman, H Ivey, L Grimsley, slightly. Missing: W Hillard.

Co. F, Capt Norment, commanding—Killed: Private Jessey Bullock. Wounded: Sergt. L J Spivey; Privates Jas Blanks, seriously; M Brewer, mortally; Sergt's B D Watson, J C Faulk, Corpl F J Floyd, Privates E Byrd, J Byrd, D McLellan, J Odum, C Bullock, Wm Humphrey, H Spivey, Wm Butler, M Baxley, Thos Ford, slightly. Missing: W H R Saxley, A Herring, D Hammons.

Co. G, Capt Lippitt, commanding—Killed: Privates Elsey, Norris Phillips, Strickland, S Benton. Wounded: Lt J Evans, Corpl D F Suggs; Privates N Benton, B Binson, L Fowler, J Q Williams, J L Hinson, J G Sellers, A Noble, slightly; W A Ward, W Wilson, W A Nelson, W J Thompson, W M Merritt, A K Kinson, seriously. Missing: Private J L Bender, J Humphrey, Dan'l Shaw, D Ward, S B Williams.

Co. H, Capt Maultsby, commanding—Killed: Privates J C Cartrett, D Sowes. Wounded: A White, J C Lehmon, A Noble, mortally; Capt S W Maultsby, Jno Thompson, seriously; Jno H Cornigh, J O Barefoot, slightly. Missing: C L Terryduval.

Co. I, Capt Sloan, commanding—Killed: Private H Bucce, D Blew, S Gilmore, J A Guy, Silas Halle, Jno Moore, McL Smith, W L Skipper, Jno Tew. Wounded: Lt J A McArthur, slightly and a prisoner; Sergt's McD Gaddie, Jno R Bine, Privates Jas Adams, Jas E Gay, O Hall, Wm Berry, Jno Sandy, seriously; H L Hall, Privates A G Bain, J S Breece, A J Cutbreth, A Moore, A J Taylor, J D Williams, D A McWilliam, slightly. Missing: S Howard, A T Jackson, W B Porter, W D Pope.

Co. K, Capt Murphy, commanding—Killed: Private W J T Williford. Wounded: Corpl D H Dixon, Private A Stanley, seriously; S W Williford, slightly. Missing: Capt W F Murphy, Private B Watkins, H R Basden.

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Killed	1	24
Wounded	5	166
Missing	4	20-160

The wounded were all sent to Richmond hospitals.

The missing were captured in the rifle pits before the charge was made. The route of the enemy was complete and their loss heavy.

H. McKETHAN, Colonel.

THE following correct list of casualties has been furnished us by an officer of the 31st Regiment N. C. T.:

LIST OF CASUALTIES

In the battles around Drewry's Bluff from the 12th to the 18th of May 1864. (Clingman's Brigade.)

FIELD AND STAFF.—Killed—None.

Wounded—Col. J V Jordan, flesh wound in leg.

Co. A, Capt S P [illegible], commanding.

Killed—Capt S P [illegible].

Wounded—Privates J W Baxter, hand slight; Dennis Mays, (since died,) J Hedgepeth leg broken; Wm Britt, arm slight; J W H White, thigh, slight; H W Ivey, head, slight.

Co. B, Capt J T Bradley, commanding.

Killed—Private John Sellars.

Wounded—Capt J T Bradley, severely in neck; Lieut Junius A Liles, severely in shoulder; Sergt J E Howell, slight; Private J A Martin, slight; R C Johnson, slight; D Ballard, hand, slight.

Co. C, Capt W J Long, commanding.

Killed—Private M A Bunbill.

Wounded—Lieut J C Williams, thigh, slight; Sergt J C Ballentine, severely in breast; Privates A B Mason, John Johnson, G W Spivey, slightly.

Missing—Private S H Gardner.

Company D, Lieut B F [illegible], commanding.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Privates Richard Johnson, mortally; William Bailey, mortally; William Nete, severely; Gaston Lassiter, severely; Joseph R Williams, severely; John Wombles, severely; Jas R Blenson, severely; Bithan Stephenson, slightly; Jos T Boughton, finger slightly; M Busbee, arm, slight; John D Sturdivant, hip, slightly; Gaston Turner, finger slightly.

Co. E, Capt J F Allison, commanding.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Lt J H Berry, ankle severe; Sergt W W Allison, bowels, slight; Corpl S J Taylor, foot, severe; Corpl R J Wilson, neck, severe; Privates John Baldwin, hand, slight; W P McDade, arm, severe; Ashford Sharp, breast, dangerously; A Lloyd, thigh, severe; John Thompson, thigh, severe; Jas F Terry, foot severe; J W Hall, hand slight; A West, hand, slight; G Smith, thigh, slight.

Co. F, Capt S W Morrissett, commanding.

Killed—Private M Gurganus.

Wounded—Sergt Asa J Daniel, thigh, severely; Corpl J D Price, foot, slight; Privates John R Williams, mortally; Thomas Williams, mortally; W J Griffin, severely, shoulder; J R Griffin, slight; Willie Robinson, slight (3 places;) Eli H Brown, slight; James Perry, slight; Jos H Ward, slight; Noah H Weaver, slight.

Co. G, Capt Isaac Pipkin, commanding.

Killed—Private E D Sanderford.

Wounded—Lieut J D Gatling, flesh wound in arm; Corpl H D Harrell, flesh wound in thigh; J M Mitchell, flesh wound in arm; Privates Richard Peirce, mortally; Wm Barnes, flesh wound in arm; H D Baker, foot; Wm Brown, hand and hip; R H Barden, hip, slight; W E Taylor, both thighs, not dangerously; L Newsom, shoulder, flesh; H T Vaughan, flesh leg.

Co. H—Capt John W Smith, commanding.

Killed—Michael Ethridge.

Wounded—Lieut A V Horton, neck, severely; Corpl G D Bunn, flesh, shoulder; Privates J D Underhill, bowels and hand, hand amputated; R S Keith, thigh, slightly; D A Hopkins, leg, slight; Willie Strickland, hand, slight; R E Scarborough, hip and arm, severely; Badger Hendrick, stunned by shell.

Missing—T H Massey.

Co. I—Capt W A Pervar, commanding.

Killed—Private Owen Tutor.

Wounded—Privates Jas H Smith, slight in head; Hugh Smith, severely in side; A B Gregory, severely in hip; Abel Arnold, slightly in hand; R Truelove, slightly in head.

Missing—Corpl Jesse Weather, Private Francis Drake.

Co. K—Lieut E J Bowen, commanding.

Killed—None.

Wounded—1st Sergt J H Rhodes, severely, thigh; Corpl W P Hardison, right arm broken; Privates J Pipkin, right arm broken; J F Douglass, right arm broken; Josiah Bennett, right arm, flesh wound; Daniel Long, mortally, head.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Killed	1	6
Wounded	7	78
Missing	—	—
Total	8	87

The principal loss sustained by the Regiment was in the fight of Monday the 16th. When the charge was made by the 31st and 51st on the enemy's lines, which they carried handsomely and gallantly, and were afterwards complimented by Gens. Hoke and Clingman. The 8th and 61st were sent to support Corse's Brigade and fought very gallantly as usual.

C. B. B.

From the Petersburg Express.

List of Casualties in the 8th N. C. Regiment, Clingman's Brigade, in battles around Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 14th, 15th and 16th:

Co A—Killed: B H Charles, J W Jones. Wounded:—T B Temple, arm amputated; S C Custis, foot; W H Perry, shoulder; Sergt K B Sawyer, both hands.

Co B—Killed: Josiah Whitron. Wounded: Capt T J Jarvis, severely in shoulder joint; J R Spry, side; B Borce, hand; M Dendy, thigh; V Etheridge, arm; Jesse Spry, side.

Co C—Killed: P P Williams. Wounded: B J Anderson, head; K M Moore, side; J W Winn, side, severely.

Co D—Killed: T Boling, C Harp. Wounded: R H Mathews, arm; W Roberts, thigh; S S Tupp, arm; M S Harrington, back.

Co E—Killed or captured: D A Cameron. Wounded: J Deane, back and arm; E Deal, leg; Sergt N A Gilmon, foot; R Gilmon, hip; J L Beard, severely in head; A Gunter, hand.

Co F—Killed: G Gilliam. Wounded: N Carroll, arm; S Pake, side; Captain L A Henderson, thigh, slightly.

Co G—Wounded: W Congton, thigh; J L Lewis, J J Edwards, fingers lost; W L Pippin, neck; G R Dudley, hand; R H Moore, neck.

Co H—Wounded: S H Blackwelder, head; D L Bost, head; A Cruse, shoulder; R F Fouzland, hand.

Co I—Wounded: Capt J H Ramsey, severely in foot; Jas Hawks, leg; J James, knee.

Co K—Wounded: Corpl J C Morgan, severely in back; Corpl Jenkins, hand; A Deal, arm; W B Barnhart, slightly in head; J H House, thigh; J W Clark, arm.

STILES KENNEDY, Surgeon.

The Killed and Wounded in the 61st Reg't N. C. Troops.

We have been furnished with the following list of the killed and wounded in the 61st regiment N. C. Troops.

HDQRS 61ST REG'T N C T., Clingman's Brigade near, Drewry's Bluff, May 18, '64.

MR EDITOR: For the gratification of the friends of this regiment, I send you a list of the killed and wounded during the skirmishes of the 13th, 14th and 15th, and the general engagement of the 16th, and the skirmishes of the 18th and 19th, with the enemy near Drewry's Bluff, Virginia:

Field and Staff—Wounded—Sergt Major Wm H Von Eberstein, hip severely.

Co A—Capt J H Robinson, commanding.—Killed—Private S W Faison. Wounded—First Sergt J O Armstrong, in shoulder slightly; Sergeant J M Smith, in groin, slightly; Privates J O'Lockerry, in head mortally; J H Johnson, in arm, severely; J Vano, in hand slightly.

Co B—Captain W M Stevenson, commanding. Wounded—Privates J Q Cherry in head severely; Emanual Edwards, in thigh, severely.

Co C—Capt Edward Mallett commanding—Killed—Sergeant John Bonark, Private Warren Liggett. Wounded—Lieut B F Story, in thigh, slightly; Sergt Allen Wooten, in head, slightly; Privates Thos Ainsworth, in head, very slight, J L Barnhill, in leg slightly; Chas Englefield, in head, slightly; Lewis J King, in knee, severely; Theo Phillips, in arm, slightly; Ezekiel Slaughter, in foot slightly.

Co D—1st Lieutenant Wm S Ramsey commanding—Killed—Privates J W Johnson, A J Stone. Wounded—Richard Ansley, in thigh and leg, severely; J A Brown, S P Brown, David Caudle, in ankle, severely; Noah H Clark, in hand slightly; S R Cole in shoulder, severely; Henry E Crutchfield, in back and arm, severely; Allen C Davis, in leg, slightly; W T Dowdy, in leg slightly; Sydney Eubanks, in thigh, severely; Wm P Holt, in abdomen, slightly; Albert R Phillips in arm; Norman A Webster, in hand, slightly; Alfred Wrightman, in shoulder slightly; Samuel A Smith in thigh, slightly.

Co F—Capt A J Moore commanding—Killed—Sergeant John H Carroway; Private Wm Fryer. Wounded—Lieut Jessie D Barnes, in eye, very slightly; Privates Jessie Carroway, in shoulder, severely; Richard Baker, in head, severely; Frank Felton, in elbow, slightly; Wiley Howard, in hand, slightly; Edmund Peadon, in groin, very slightly; W D Ruffin, in hand, slightly; Davis Ruffin, in thigh, severely; Seth Watson, in arm, very slightly; John Williams, in hand, slightly.

Co G—Killed—Lieut Daniel Shackeford.

Co H—Capt Wm B Lanier, commanding—Killed—Private Robert F Ward. Wounded—Capt Wm B Lanier, in knee, severely; Lieut Henry H Lanier, in hip, severely; Sergeant James B Robinson, in ankle, slightly; Private Joseph E Gibson, in hand, slightly; Robert H Peal, in forehead, slightly; Wm J Peal, in abdomen, mortally; James T Robinson, in arm, slightly; James E Robinson, in leg, very slightly; Harrison Rogerson, in hand, slightly.

Co I—Wm T Choate, commanding.—Wounded—1st Sergeant George G Kimley, in the face, severely, Sergt F M Mitchel, in foot, severely; Corpl H D Eslect, in hand, slightly; Private Isham Blevins, in abdomen, slightly; Richard Cheek in hand slightly; Wm Cheek, Jr, in hip, slightly; Silas Gorge in knee, severely; Joseph Hudson, in back, slightly; John Mabe, in hand, slightly; James Moxley, in head, mortally; John Moxley, in shoulder, slightly; Isaac Richardson, in leg, slightly.

Companies E, G and K were not engaged—being absent on detached service.

Recapitulation.—Officers killed—1; wounded 4; enlisted men killed, 8; wounded 61.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W L FAISON,
Adjutant.

Fayetteville Observer please copy.

The following is a list of casualties among the officers in the First North Carolina infantry, Stewart's brigade, since Thursday, the 5th of May: Colonel H A Brown dangerously wounded in left lung; Lieutenant Colonel J N Howell, missing; Major L C Latham, wounded in abdomen.

Company A—Missing: Captain T L Johnson. Wounded: Lieutenant John A Morgan, in leg.

Company B—Killed: Lieutenant L J Curtis.

Company C—Wounded: Captain W H Thompson, slightly in head; Lieutenant Charles. Missing: Lieutenant McMillan.

Company D—Wounded: Captain Williamson, in breast. Killed: Lieutenant Howard.

Company G—Missing: Captain N J Whitehurst, Lieut. J A Latham, Lieutenant J M Harget.

Company H—Wounded: Captain A Mizell, in head.—Missing: Lieutenant John M Guther, Lieutenant J B Coffield.

Company I—Missing: Captain Fowler, D Heartsfield, Lieutenant Carver. Wounded: Lieutenant Patterson, seriously in head.

Company K—Missing: Captain W H Day. Wounded: Dr C E Branch, mortally, since dead.

Casualties.

The following is a list of casualties in Lane's Brigade, A. N. V., from May 5th to 12th, inclusive:

General Staff.—Lieut Oscar Lane, A D C, wounded.

7TH NORTH CAROLINA.

Field and staff—Missing: Lieut Col Wm Lee Davidson. Wounded: Adjutant J W Pearson.

Company A—Wounded: Private Silas Dagerhart. Missing: Capt J G Knox; Privates Noah Baker, J M Eidson, Noah Feler and A Q Williams.

Company B—Killed: Privates Martin A Carriker and Levi Shoe. Wounded: Sergt W G Sawyer; Privates Moses M Furr and Jas A Freeman. Missing: Corporal J M Smith.

Company C—Killed: Sergt J J Phipps. Wounded: Privates Leonard Bass, A McBine, James Gainey, M F C Liddings, J K Shinn, (since dead) S Bryant, D J Gastor.—Missing: Capt W G McRae; Privates N Adams, W Adkinson, M Gainey, W O Rogers and S L Shinn.

Company D—Wounded: 1st Lieut T P Molloy; Sergt Thos Brinkle; Privates John Brinkle, Wm Cashem, Wm Elliott, Jas Eller, John Howeth, Wm Mason, E A Nautz, W H Spears, John Meredith, David Howell. Missing: Privates Richard Anderson, S C Goodman, John Pollard, D C Sullivan, J B Vincent, J Stephens.

Company E—Killed: Privates E Flowers, J A Parker.—Wounded: Lieut J W Ballentyne; Sergt J V Wilborne; Privates J Deane, B Earp, J Vick, S P Denton, N Williams, M R Taylor, (mortally) J C Miller, M A Brantley, S Wilshersby, J H Bottoms. Missing: Lieut S L Hayman; Sergt J J Taylor; Corpls J E Batchelor, W H Langley; Privates P J Bissett, D Deans, L B Hagg, J Price, J Wilink, J T Hood, E H Earp.

Company F—Killed: Sergeant S K Ayres, Private G W Ricard. Wounded: Corporals D H Cross, D N Gamble, J F Newsom; Privates G N Stafford, H C Graham, R F Fleming, P G Suratt, W R Peacock, Jas Cristenbury, E G Crawford, Robt McDaniel.

Company G—Killed: Sergeant M H Edwards. Wounded: Sergt M L Witherspoon, Corporal T P Hopson; Privates D M Littles, J B McGehee, M A Propst, W F Mills, V Cook, R Brewer. Missing: Corporal M D Yates; Privates W Crabtree, J A Cress, T F Holderfield, J Satterfield.

Company H—Killed: Privates R J White, J H Wooten. Wounded: Lieut J L Stafford; Privates C H McAchran, C Taylor, S D Morrison, S C Overcash, M E Sarris, J E Kiker. Missing: Private W J Nicholson.

Company I—Killed: Corporal W H McKnoely. Wounded: Lieut E B Roberts; Privates D W Aley, W A Bell, A H Cook, W W Deaton, R M Emerson, and captured, L C Perry, G G Templeton, R S Brown, J H Reese, S M Morrow, and captured. Missing: Sergeant W S Cook; Privates J Hays, R M Kisler, G H Morrow, S L Parker, D H Rerry, R J Wilerford.

Company K—Killed: Lieut W H Haywood, Sergeant J S McMurdy. Wounded: Lieut A M Walker, Corporal D F Warren, J B Patterson; Privates S P Austin, W A Stine, H W Lamberth, Henry Teague, F A Friecamron, W C Houston. Missing: Corporal John Teague, Privates W H Patterson, H B Sherrill, J N Harrimer, J O Huffman, J A E McLellan, J Barnes, W C Elder.

RECAPITULATION.

	Com Off.	Privates.	Total.
Killed	1	12	13
Wounded	6	76	82
Missing	3	43	46
Total			141

18TH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

Field and Staff—Missing: Serg't Major F H Mitchell; Color Serg't John O Flick.

Company A—Killed: Private O Davis. Wounded: Privates Calvin Beatty and S A Huffman. Missing: Lieut David S Bullard, Serg't Jas T Edge, Corp'l Jos Hawn, Privates Cephas Beatty, P A Brown, G W Hall, F Harman, H S Love, D A Sarms, J B Sutton, Henry Shook, J M Simmons, Sam'l Pollard, Jacob Hollar.

Company B—Wounded: Privates R B Andrews, R Hesten, S Singletery, G C King. Missing: Serg't Philip Eveus; Privates W R Barlow, J H Field, C Green, W C Hagler, A B Rector.

Company C—Wounded: Capt V V Richardson, 1st Lieut H Long; Privates J Corl, W Hodson. Missing: Corp'l M P Williams; Privates J H Baird, E Beach, W Benfield, N J Bentley, W R Best, E Canady, J S Craig, D Crump, T D Fauk, W R Fauk, G G Howell, D A Ketchy, C C Lancaster, M Soutz, J J Long, W E Long, B Millican, J Venious, J S Poovey, J F Reeves, Jno Sides, A J Soales, O P Sowers, J E Stevens, J H Thomas, E K Vance, J J McV, B Williamson.

Company D—Wounded: Alfred Bullard, D A Bullard, and A M Proffitt. Missing: First Lieut N Townsend, Second Lieut A Rowland, Serg's F G Odom, J C McKellar, Corp's Jos Privatt, W O Andrews, A Lawson, Privates J Biggs, R Bryant, W T Blackenship, J A Clewis, A Hardin, N Hines, J E Hill, A S Ivey, J F Joynes, Alex McLellan, F A Privatt, A J Proffitt, E W Rector, E Spivy, W B Setton, J E King, W White.

Company E—Killed: Private M Durham. Wounded: Corpl G Castin, Privates R A Henry, R R Reeves, J Weaver, W S Pigford, T F Loms. Missing: First Lieut G W Corbett, Sergt Jno F Croom, Corpl H L Peterson, Privates W H Barnhill, W Butler, L Briscoe, W J Cook, Nathan Lewis, T D Malphass, N W Miller, C J Pridgeon, J L Pinford, A B Rooks, M G Smith, J J Woodcock, Thos Weaver.

Company F—Killed: Private E Norton. Wounded: Privates H Murphy, A A Huckabee, J F Parsons, W M Harris, W A Ballard, J McKay, N Guffy, J P Whisinant. Missing: 1st Lieut F M McIntosh, Sergeant M S McLean, A M N Smith, Wm Buchanan, Corporal E P McPherson. Privates N Bradley, J Burge, N Brown, H C Calhoun, Joe Jhause, W C Connelly, W C Davis, K J McGrayson, M E McEachin, M V McGregor, A P McKay, M G McKay, D McLean, S W Pate, A W Roper, J W Smith, R Upton, Thos Walters, J O Walters, A Jones, D Jones, W Green, A D Webb, J G Martin.

Company G—Killed: Sergeant J B Morrison, Corporal R L Reid. Wounded: Privates B J Bowden, D Matthews. Missing: Sergeants S S Averitt, Fred Nash, Corporal G A Mathews, Privates J M Daney, G W Carlton, L W Bussell, A W Hancock.

Company H—Killed: Private W J Henson. Wounded: Sergs C M Smith, Alex Lewis, Corpl J F Best, Privates J Fisher, A Winton. 1st Lieut A M McCollum. Missing: Capt F M Wooten, 2d Lieut J S Elkins, Privates A C Brown, J E Ballis, W L Buggamor, B Fisher, G R Guffey, J Thompson.

Company I—Killed: Private J J Atwood. Wounded: Private J N Godfrey, Sergts R Devane, J Carroll, Private J Cane. Missing: Captain T C Lewis, Sergeant A Babcock, Privates J J F Heath, M Sprinkle, L H Horn, J A Evans, J V Melton, J May, H Bland, J Bland, J W Bowen, J B Dawson.

Company K—Wounded: 2d Lieut John D Currie, Corp D M Sutton, Privates G W Meadows, N Sikes, James Davis, W W Anderson. Missing: Sergeant A Patterson, Privates D Ferguson, J Gilespie, J L Moore, M Bine, J F Singletery, W J McDuffil.

RECAPITULATION.

	Comd'g officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed,	0	7	7
Wounded,	4	42	46
Missing,	8	46	154
Total,	12	195	207

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
E. J. HALE, Jr., A. A. Gen.

Casualties in the 24th N. C. Troops.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Register.

CAMP NEAR DREWRY'S BLUFF, May 18th, 1864.

Mr. Editor: For the information of the friends of the 24th N. C. Reg't, I propose to give you a list of the casualties in the late fights on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th instant.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE 24TH N. C. REGIMENT

Field and Staff—Killed: None. Wounded: Col W J Clarke, severely, in shoulder.

Co A, Killed: Sergt W T Daniel and Priv Jas Nichols. Wounded: Capt Jas Holman, slightly, in head; Corpl G W Burch and James M Beasley; Privs Richd Bows and A Kerr, seriously; W Buchannon, B Mansfield and A Clayton.

Co B, Killed: None. Wounded: None. Missing: 2d Lt Danl Ward, and J M Pittman, captured.

Co C, Killed: Lt Elias J Stallings. Wounded: Sergt W Johnson and C Kemp; Privs J K Farrel and B Stancel, slightly.

Co D, Killed: None. Wounded: 1st Lt T L Whitaker, mortally; Privs N M Bysby and J A Wright, mortally; J Briges, Rob Evans, John P Marsey, Wm K Pitman, Corpl John Hamil, severely; Corpl Geo W Hamil, Privs Theo B Collins, Jas J Edwards and John A Adams, slightly.

Co E, Killed: 1st Lt E S Sanders, Privs Needham Morgan, D R King, Pharoah Lee. Wounded: Sergt Wm Eldridge, Privs J Q Dupree, W H Rayner and John H Morgan, severely; Corpl W S Aldridge, Privs Riley Davis, James Langby, R R Massengill, H Pilkenton, M Strickland, John Thomas, Jas Shirley, W B Britt, and S W Ingram, slightly. Missing: J E West, captured.

Co F, Killed, none. Wounded: Priv Robt Brown, severely. Missing: Corpl Robt McKinnon, Privs J W Blackman, M V Biar and Zeno Maffit, supposed captured.

Co H, Killed: Sgt J R Green. Priv W A Bradsher.—Wounded: 1st Lt A M Long, severely in thigh, Corpl R J Woods, Privs John C Neal, Jas E Ford, severely; B R Ragan, mortally; Robt Mitchel, John T Ford and George M Ford, slightly.

Co I, Killed—None. Wounded—Privts Isaac Wallace, — Wright, A Johnson, L Ingram, W H Stewart, Ezekiel Creech. Missing—Sergt Raymond Ennis, Privates O P Barber, H Durham and L B Johnson.

Co K, Killed—None. Wounded—Sgt Jos H Hopkins, and Atlas J Stallings, severely; Privts B F Gunnell and Strick and Perry, mortally; Privts A Doyle and John Griffin, severely; William Rodgers, H H Harris, John Parker, Jos Moye, M N Tippet, Thos Sanderford and C Gipson, slightly.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed Officers,	2	Men	7
Wounded Officers,	3	Men	63
Missing Officers,	1	Men	10
Total	6		70
Aggregate	86		

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
B P BARKER,
Act. Adj., 24th N. C. Troops.

CO. G, 20th N. C. T.

BREASTWORKS NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., VA., May 16th, 1864.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:

The following is a correct list of the casualties of this Company in the recent battles up to the present time, which you will please publish for the benefit of all concerned:

Killed—None.

Wounded—Privates George Hays, badly in both arms; H M Cumbee and S F Reynolds, both slightly in hand.

Missing—Sergts Ellis Russ and Wesley P Gore; Corp's Samuel B Clemmons and Samuel Hickman; Privates A C Clewis, J T Cumbee, A K Hewett, M Raymond, William Gore, D M Williams and Moses Simmons.

The Company has been hotly engaged on four different occasions, in the last of which, (Thursday, 12th,) it, in common with the Regiment was steadily engaged under a withering fire for eleven hours.

The regiment has lost three worthy officers besides several wounded. Lieut. M. Wilhelm is missing since the 12th inst.

Lieut. G. H. Watson, of Co. C, was killed on the 6th inst.

Major John S Brooks, of Brunswick county, and former Capt of Co. G, was killed early on the morning of the 12th, his death has cast a gloom over the entire regiment; he was the favorite of all, and a braver man never drew a sword. I will write a more extended account soon.

Yours, &c.,
D. K. BENNETT,
Capt. Commanding.

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE.

List of wounded in Eighth N C T., in battle of 16th May, near Richmond Turnpike:

Co A—Wounded: John Temple, ball through left shoulder joint, Joseph Cartwright, thigh, slight.

Co D—Wounded: David Weldon, arm flesh.

Co E—Wounded: Geo Cox, head, slight.

Co F—Wounded: —— Slasp, left groin.

Co K—Wounded: Robert Murph, finger shot off; W G Gowens, thigh, flesh.

List of killed and wounded in Eighth N. C. T., Clingman's Brigade, in the battle near Richmond Turnpike, May 20th, 1864:

Co B—Wounded: Lieut W Ballance, shoulder, and since died; Corpl W H Mercer, right shoulder; Britton Jones, left hip; Elder Etheridge, arm broken, resected; Caroi Dowdy, head, severely; F Graves, flesh wound, right arm.

Co C—Wounded: Corpl Isaac Hill, flesh, right leg; Matthew Jordan, left cheek bone and calf.

Co D—Wounded: N H S[illegible]back, flesh, right leg.

Co E—Wounded: B F Ringgold, left breast.

Co F—Killed: —— Duke.

Co G—Wounded: Capt A J Hines, through right Pelvis; E T Barkley, slight, heel.

Co H—Killed: Henry Shoe. Wounded: J W Moore, arm and side; J H Moore, left arm amputated; G W Page, flesh, left arm; J L Watts, left wrist, ball; M Shoe, neck; D N Camp, left thigh, amputated; H M Harilker, slight in leg; Capt Cook, left arm flesh.

Co I—Wounded: J Murray, right fore finger shot off; Benj Perry, flesh in arm.

Co K—Wounded: Wm Agner, third finger left hand shot off; W H Bean, left leg, amputated.

Casualties of 3d N. C. Infantry, in the Battles of the Rapidan, from May 5th to May 15th, 1864, inclusive.

Field and Staff, Killed, none. Wounded, Col S D Thruston, Adjt T C James, Sergt Major R C McRee. Captured Lt Col W M Parsley, Major W T Ennett. Total: Killed, none; wounded, 3; captured 2.

Company A, Killed, Priv J L Cole. Wounded, Lt Henry Bryant, Corpl R H Sugg, Privs John Allen, J W Gay, Haywood Heath, Benj Jones, Geo Shirley, J H Best and J R Best. Captured, Lts Joseph Darden and C C Lane, Sergts W F Randolph, W M Bryant and Olin Moore, Corpls G R Pridgen and W H Ham, Privs J H Aldridge, T J Applewhite, Wiley Brewer, J C Blackburn, J N Blackburn, B F Dixon, J P Heath, Robert Hall, P Laurence, J L Meares, Nathan Marlor, James Price, John Ruff, B A Ruff, J T Randolph, W L Randolph, W Skinner, W Shirley, J H G Taylor, J W Taylor, T E Taylor, J Wainwright. Total: Killed 1; wounded 9; captured 29; escaped and with the company five (5) enlisted men.

Company B, Killed none. Wounded, Capt John B Brown, Lt G W Ward, Corpl A Lanier, Privs W Deal, C R Hunter, B W Lanier, H R Washburn, J Parker, L Register, W T Rivenbark, N Whitfield. Captured, Sgts A J J Robson, A E Frederick, T J Whitfield, Corpl H G Lanier, Privs J O Ball, J T Bishop, F W Brinson, W D Chambers, W Davis, W Hall, J W Hatchey, H W Hunter, Eli Lanier, Lewis Lanier, H Q Mashborn, C B McGowan, N L McLaucklin, W Page, W H Picket, M Sumner, B Thigpen, P B Worley. Killed, none. Wounded, 11; captured, 22; escaped and with the Company, 3 enlisted men.

Company C, Killed, none. Wounded, Sergts H B Butler, Corpls P Ban, David Williford, W G Davis, Privates Allen Arnett, Jas, D H West. Captured, Capt H W Horne, Lieut C P Mallett, Sergts J T Mullins, Daniel Robertson, Privates N H Arnett, J C Bryant, G T Calcutt, A M Fields, T W Guiton, W B Horne, R Johnson, A L Lolbetter, O McPhatter, N McCall, E R Newell, A J Ray, C P Riley, W J Smith, W Vuncannon, J M L Wallace, Sion Williford, R J Williford, J A Fisher. Killed, none; wounded, 6; captured, 23; escaped and with the Company, commissioned 1; enlisted, 4.

Company D, Killed, Sergt Jesse R Jernigan, Corpl R W Best. Wounded, Corpl D W Wood, Privates James Needham, J E Neel, W Wallace, W T Stine, J F Branch, J Smith, W Higgins. Captured, Capt John Cowan, Sergt John Castine, Privates Irey Allen, Jacob Beasley, Robt Chase, Z Castine, J P Davis, Geo English, Charles English, E Frederick, P Frederick, James Gainey, J H Harrell, Mathew Hart, W Jolley, T N Manning, Noah McCumber, Orem McCumber, Luke McLawhorn, Alfred McLawhorn, J T Rochelle, W E Teel. Killed, 2; wounded, 8; captured, 22; escaped and with the Company, 2 enlisted men.

Company E, Killed none. Wounded, Sergts D H Millis, Privates J J Laundy, L Hardisen, A Richardson. Captured, Lieuts J W Moseley, J E King, A J Grannis, Sergts E H King, L W Tippitt, T Hobbs, H Williams, Corps J Hardison, Privates J C Bryant, W R Barbor, G W Brinson, J J Creel, J Ceal, J Hansley, O Horne, W Hobbs, Joe Hobbs, Uzza Jenkins, Thos King, J R King, J H McLemore, N McLeod, D C Phillips, B F Williams, J R Williams, R Wes on R Yopp, J M Piner. Killed, none; wounded 4; captured 28.

Company F, Killed, Privates Henry Craige, A Harrell.—Wounded, Sergts C H Farrow, J H Hewitt, Privates J T Harrill, N H Parrish. Captured, Capt J L Cantwell, Lieuts I J Picket, C McClammy, G M Crapon, Sergts W A Montgomery, J D Sellars, J E Smith, Corpls Thomas Prevatt, J P Prevatt, J A White, Privates Geo W Brantley, M Breuer, E Brafford, A W Moore, N Carter, A Charles, —— Davis, A G Dunnigan, James Hicks, A Haga, H Owens, J R Phillips, S Peebles, J W Sampson, B Saunders, J Spivey. Killed, 2; wounded 4; captured, 26; escaped and with the Company 1 enlisted man.

Company G, Killed, Lovet Brown. Wounded, Capt E H Armstrong, Sergts O C Hill, Corpl R R Spight, with Regiment, W L Wilkins, Privates M Carr, W Reece, B Reece. Captured, Lieut L J Henderson, Sergts O C Hill, J P Keathain, Privates J Q Adams, Asher Capps, L J Cottle, S Eubanks, H Ezzell, B F Higgins, T F Hewitt, W C Jones, J B Jones, W E Kelum, A McCulien, R Meadons, R Odom, L Phillips, L Packer, W M Sutton, A Simpson, William Thompson, George W Wilder, John Wiggins, E B Robertson, A Bibb, P Beggan, B Sandlin. Killed 1; wounded 7; captured 27; escaped and with the Company 2 enlisted men.

Company H, Killed, Corpl Wm Sikes, W D Watson.—Wounded, Privates W F Young. Captured, Lts Z d Lowdermilk, R H Lyon; Sergts D A Sikes, D J Hargrove, J W Stinder, H B Everett; Corpls T B Jones, S Kemp; Privates R Aldridge, J M Brady, T Bush, W Bute, B Craven, E G Coble, D Edwards, D J McMillan, J A Cleod, A C Pope, A Springs, W T Young. Killed, 2; wounded, 1; captured, 20; escaped and with the Company 4 enlisted men.

Company I, Killed, none. Wounded, Lt C H Craige, Sergt W S Fynn; Corpls J Neal; Privates T H Bolvin, B B Daniels, J Hollsman, N B Jones, Asa W Waters, (with Regiment,) S Winfield, captured; Capt H Stone, Lt T B Barron, Sergt J W Day, W S Barnett, Corpls B F Russell, Privates J T Bishop, H Branton, W T Brinkley, Samuel Daniels, J B Davis, W B Ferrell, C H Gooch, W V Hodgin, A King, Samuel Potter, A J Padgett, H N Richardson, B S Lingle, P F Thomason, J Yerby. Killed, none; wounded, 9; captured, 20; escaped and with the Company, commissioned 1; enlisted, 2.

Company K, Killed none. Wounded, Capt K B Pouns, Lieuts A J Castine, Geo M Omsby, Corpls K Bowen, B Rivenbark, Privates J A Ennis, L T Evans, J W Malpass, F M Meese, R H Piner, E J Rodaelle, S Walter. Captured, Sergts R L Player, J W House, Corpl W W Cowan, Privates J B Bake, M C Bowden, Robt Chadwick, T J Cowan, J M Deal, G W Foy, J R Garriss, J L Johnston, T J Lane, T H Lanier, T W Mills, T Moore, A A Taylor, John D Walton, E E Walton. Killed, none; wounded, 12; captured, 18; escaped with the Company, 4; enlisted men. To-

[illegible] killed 8; wounded, 74; captured, 237; escaped, 29 [illegible] 248. Carried into action May 5th 1864.
S. D. THRUSTON,
Col. 3d N. C. Infantry.

For the Journal

In the [illegible] success which has attended the con[illegible] with the great armies of the North, in the rapid [illegible] from glory to glory, until the [illegible] is now the wonder and admiration of the [illegible] consideration of her origin at the begin[illegible] Mr. Lincoln thought 75,000 men would [illegible] and destroy Charleston, we may [illegible] people, and there is an ever [illegible] consciousness of ultimate triumph [illegible] borders and soothes the distresses [illegible] hour. In the prospects of the future [illegible] to cheer the heart, much to nerve the [illegible] new triumphs. In the whole [illegible] there never has been a more striking [illegible] difference to death—the result of stern re[illegible]. Proudly the Confederate flag has float[illegible] until the victory had been won [illegible] it has drooped over [illegible]. Can not persons remember the [illegible] and do all in their power to [illegible] still ranged forces worthy of all honor [illegible] the sister of death. In an evil hour [illegible] provoke the country to des[illegible] jealousies of rival States crushed [illegible] people all be united in the r[illegible] cheering the soldiers and officers [illegible] blaming them for blunders they [illegible]. Remember the deep feelings on the [illegible] Albert Sidney Johnson, and the hero passed [illegible] the battle field that sent the first ray [illegible] the land after much tribulation and [illegible] in 1862. Our Generals and officers [illegible] for victory as we are.
M. B. B.

GEN. CLINGMAN'S MEN.—The Petersburg Express of Wednesday last has the following account of the [illegible] around Petersburg:

About [illegible] past 11 o'clock on Monday night our [illegible] were startled by several heavy discharges of [illegible] Chesterfield county, the sound proceeding [illegible] north of Petersburg. Anxiety was on [illegible] ascertain the cause, but it was not ascertained [illegible] 4 o'clock, just before the dawn of day. At [illegible] came in with a Yankee who had [illegible] to our lines, and gave the particulars. On the [illegible] right, which had been pushed around, [illegible] to Brander's Bridge, he placed a [illegible] consisting of a New Hampshire [illegible] to 800 men, picked troops. They [illegible] from the main body of the [illegible] of which our Generals were not [illegible] Two companies of the 51st N. C. [illegible] Gen. Clingman's brigade, were selected to [illegible] the scene of New Hampshire, [illegible] induced to "change their [illegible] changed front and decided. With [illegible] Carolinians got within close proximity [illegible] him a deadly volley. Before [illegible] from his surprise, another gallon [illegible] a moment or two af[illegible] for frigid New Hamp[illegible] started off in wild confusion, [illegible] towards Bermuda Hundreds. It [illegible] that night, and the dark moving [illegible] to the Carolinians had but [illegible] they were bound to hit. Ev[illegible] answered by a scream [illegible] progressed until [illegible] New Hampshire Yankees back and [illegible] over the railroad, a distance [illegible]. By this time the whole [illegible] its wits, and our [illegible] to pursue further. They [illegible]. It was ascertained [illegible] killed and wounded a large number [illegible].

From the Petersburg Express, 21st inst.

[illegible] TOWARDS RICHMOND—GRANT'S PLANS FORETOLD.

[illegible] correspondent of the New York [illegible] the same who foreshadowed the [illegible] expedition, under took some time [illegible] that paper, to "map out" Gen. Grant's [illegible] the capture of Richmond. Subsequent [illegible] proved that this writer was well-

[illegible] Grant not only aims to take Richmond, [illegible] that any single line of opera[illegible] be decisive; that to take [illegible] destroy the rebel army, it is indispensable [illegible] advance on the enemy—on his front [illegible] by a direct line, and a co-opera[illegible] of the Peninsula, or southside of [illegible] objection to a division of force is [illegible] each column of sufficient strength to [illegible]. On account of the fortified line of the [illegible] on the Continent—any simple di[illegible] promises less success than any [illegible] Grant on first riding along the [illegible] confidently remarked that "he had no [illegible] against that fort."

The Times' correspondent concludes by saying: "[illegible] the different operations we have sup[illegible] prepared to look at the hypothetical cam[illegible]. The crowning characteristic is, that it [illegible] decisive result. It would aim to [illegible] Vicksburg. If the rebels should [illegible] their position on the [illegible] fall back, fighting and [illegible] the passage of the rivers, to the fortifications [illegible] they would be invested from the [illegible] column moving up from Petersburg; from [illegible] column, and from the north [illegible] Grant would then be in position with [illegible] at Vicksburg, or to at[illegible] a coup de main, as the circumstances [illegible]. If successful, it would be a complete [illegible] the destruction of Lee's army and of [illegible] Confederacy. Retreat southward would be [illegible] account of the force entering Rich[illegible] and on account of the river at their [illegible] bridges destroyed. Retreat westward [illegible] impracticable, both on account of the [illegible] and from the other fact that [illegible] retreat open in that direction; for a re[illegible] Valley would end by bringing the [illegible] Tennessee. It is under [illegible] that "unconditional [illegible]."

[illegible] from Culpeper Court House on the 4th; [illegible] General Lee's noble army of [illegible] Germanna and Ely Fords, and after terribly [illegible] the severest of the war—he now finds [illegible] up in Fredericksburg, only fifteen miles [illegible] 70,000 men, with Gen. Lee con[illegible] between him and Richmond. He is ut[illegible] and unable to move, as he has remained [illegible] nearly a week.

[illegible] movement on the South side of the [illegible] Butler, has also "come to grief." Butler [illegible] on Petersburg, and then on Drew[illegible] been driven back from both places, [illegible] and artillery, and is now baking [illegible] Bermuda Hundreds, under the protection [illegible].

[illegible] column under Sigel, has been met [illegible] and the Flying Dutchman hurled [illegible] Winchester, losing many prisoners and [illegible] only saving his army by destroying a [illegible] which cut off further pursuit.—[illegible] affairs to-day—May 20. With [illegible] how long will it take Ulysses S. [illegible] Grant, to reach the goal of Yankee [illegible] Richmond.

[* [illegible] the Express published this [illegible] Grant has succeeded in occupying Milford station, [illegible] Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, [illegible] Fredericksburg and 40 miles North of [illegible]. We trust that Gen. Lee has before this routed [illegible].—JOURNAL.]

CLEVER SWORDSMEN.—At a recent entertainment given at [illegible] of the Soldiers' Daughter's Home, Corporal Major St. John clearly and cleverly [illegible] sheep at a single blow, and easily [illegible] with a single flourish of his weapon on handker[illegible] ribbons successively wound round it. Cor[illegible] Major Waite, with equal precision, cut through [illegible] bar of lead, a feat which, as well as the [illegible] of sheep, is familiar. A less familiar and [illegible] feat was added. His sword raised [illegible] in a comrade's outstretched hand, [illegible] the apple by a downward blow, [illegible] with the slightest addition impetus, would sever the hand that held it. Wm Tell's traditional shot was [illegible] hazardous. A boy's head and a comrade's hand [illegible] it is true, are not equally valuable; but both are [illegible] better worth keeping to their respective owners than is the sensation of risking either. Cor[illegible] Major Waite must have bell[illegible] men in his troops to practice upon.

CONSOLIDATED STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF CHARLESTON.—The following gentlemen were yesterday elected the Board of Directors of this Company for the ensuing twelve months:

HENRY HART, President.

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. V. CHAMBERLAIN,
GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
THEO. D. WAGNER,
A. R. TAFT.

Charleston Courier, 19th inst.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 by J. S. THRASHER in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., May 19th, 1864,
via Richmond, May 21st, 1864.

Yesterday morning, about day-light, the enemy, with a considerable force of pickets, assaulted our left wing. The attack, however, was quite feeble, and we readily repulsed them with a slight loss on our side, but with a considerable slaughter of the enemy. The fight lasted about one and half hours. During this engagement we captured about sixty prisoners and the enemy left over 200 dead on the field. Last night the enemy retired from our left, leaving their dead unburied. They seem to be massing on our right, either for the purpose of attacking us again or to fall back.

After the fight of yesterday on our left, the enemy opened a vigorous cannonading on our right wing, to which we responded, and a fierce artillery duel was kept up for two hours our side, however, losing very slightly. Our men to-day are busy collecting arms on that part of the field abandoned by the enemy. Many arms are being obtained which were buried by the enemy.

Yesterday evening there was some cavalry fighting near Guinea's station, but it amounted to very little. To-day matters have been quiet all day.

Yesterday Meade sent a flag of truce to General Lee thanking him for sending him Wadsworth's body for which he applied by flag of truce during the Wilderness fight.

Meade on the 13th issued a congratulatory order to his troops. He claims that Lee has now abandoned his last entrenched position, so tenaciously held, suffering a loss of eighteen guns, 24 colors and 8,000 prisoners. Meade further says the fight is not over, and that he (Meade) expects reinforcements, which Lee cannot possibly get.

Up to three o'clock to-day there has been no fighting.—The weather is warm and the roads fast drying.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 20th,
via Richmond, May 21st, 1864.

Up to 3 o'clock yesterday nothing of interest occurred, but about that time Gen. Ewell moved forward in force on an armed reconnoissance towards the enemy's right flank. About 5 o'clock our skirmishers engaged those of the enemy a little West and North of the Road leading from Spottsylvania C. H., to Fredericksburg. The enemy soon brought up heavy forces, consisting of Hancock's 2d and a large part of Burnside's 9th corps, and heavy artillery troops drawn from the defence at Washington and armed as infantry. A considerable fight ensued, and at one time our line of skirmishers had possession of the enemy's wagon train, but were compelled to relinquish possession of it, not, however, until we had sent and brought off some. The fight lasted until 9 o'clock at night, when Gen. Ewell fell back to his original position, having lost in the engagement about 150 wounded, and about 30 killed and a few missing.

Prisoners report the enemy's loss much heavier. We captured about 100 prisoners. There has not been a gun fired to-day. It is supposed that Grant is awaiting reinforcements from the West in order to renew the attack.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, &c.

RICHMOND, May 21st, 1864.

A message was sent in from the President to the House on yesterday in response to the resolution asking if the public safety requires the continuation of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The President says the reasons given in his special message to the last session, exists in undiminished force. The present juncture of affairs, especially requires the continuance of the suspension. The effects of the law have been most salutary and to that law in no inconsiderable degree are we indebted for the increased efficiency of the military preparations which have enabled the gallant army, under the Providence of God, to beat back the invading forces that still threaten us.

SECOND DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, May 21st, 1864.

The Senate passed the bill to establish a Bureau of foreign supplies; the bill amending the act allowing rations to commissioned Officers of the army and Navy; the bill authorizing the appointment of Chaplains in battalions. These were all Senate bills.

In the House the debate on the *habeas corpus* question was continued.

The death of the Hon. Mr. Currin was announced an appropriate resolutions adopted.

FROM PETERSBURG,

RICHMOND, May 21st, 1864.

A telegram from Beauregard, dated Headquarters, this morning, says: All quiet last night. We remain in possession of the enemy's rifle pits and the ground gained in yesterday's fight, which was quite severe during part of the day, especially near Wake Bottom Church. I regret to say Gen. W. S. Walker is missing and it is feared he fell into the hands of the enemy whilst gallantly leading his troops into action.

D. H. HILL DRIVES THE ENEMY FROM HIS RIFLE PITS.

PETERSBURG, VA., May 20th, 1864.

Our army under D. H. Hill attacked the enemy this morning in his breast works and drove them from their outer lines of fortifications, capturing their guns. The enemy endeavored to retake them but they were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss is considerable, especially in Wise's, Martin's and Clingman's brigades. Colonel Lamb, of the 17th N. C., was seriously wounded. The estimated loss on our side is 600 killed and wounded. The enemy is now penned up in Bermuda Hundreds Neck.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, VA., May 21, 1864.

The enemy are busy to-day entrenching 800 yards distant from the entrenchments wrested from them yesterday, under fire from our sharpshooters and field pieces. About thirty of the enemy's pickets were brought in this evening.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, May 22d, 1864.

The New York Herald of the 16th inst., has been received. The news is unimportant.

Grant's losses up to the 15th are represented to be thirty-five thousand.

The Key West correspondent of the Herald says that the Harriet Lane has escaped from Galveston, and had arrived at Havana with a cargo of cotton.

The quotation of gold is not given, it having been published on the previous day—Sunday.

European advices of the 2nd have been received. Earl Russell has again defined his position towards the two contending republics in America. He has little sympathy for either on account of their treatment of the negro.

The Georgia has sailed from France.

GRANT TRYING TO FLANK LEE—THE YANKEE ARMY IN MOTION.

HANOVER JUNCTION, VA., May 22d, 1864.

Grant commenced swinging his columns around on our right on Friday. Yesterday morning Grant's forces occupied Milford Station and Bowling Green.

Yesterday evening about dark Gen. Wilcox, in front of Spottsylvania C. H., threw forward a portion of his forces and entered the enemy's breastworks, and found them held by a line of skirmishers.

Grant's whole army was being rapidly put in motion on our right flank. This necessitated counter-movements on our side, and the abandonment of the battle ground in front of Spottsylvania C. H.

Grant seems to be manœuvering for a position near Richmond.

The enemy is reported to have cut loose from Fredericksburg as his base, and to have established depots at Port Royal and Tappahannock.

There was some little artillery firing near Chesterfield to-day, but the cause is unexplained.

FROM PETERSBURG.

RICHMOND, May 22d, 1864.

Last night the Yankees made an assault on our right towards Petersburg, to retake the position and batteries lost by them on Friday. They were easily repulsed, with heavy loss. Our casualties were very few.

FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, May 21st, 1864.

By the train from the front this evening, we learn that a column of the enemy crossed the Etowah river, eight miles above the Rail Road bridge yesterday, marching on Marietta; and McPherson with fifteen thousand crossed the night before, twelve miles below Etowah Station, to flank our left. These movements made a change of position necessary to our army, in order to preserve its communication, and the lines have slowly fallen back along the line of the Rail Road. Etowah bridge was burnt last night. The advance of the enemy in force is becoming more slow as he recedes from his base. Several days may elapse before a general engagement can occur. There has been no skirmishing during the past two days. Portions of the Relief Committee that were in the rear have returned to the city.

BEASTLY LIES.

PETERSBURG, May 23d, 1864.

New York dates to the 17th inst. have been received.—There is nothing important from the army of the Potomac. Grant complains that the heavy rains have compelled a suspension of operations. The New York News says that Grant and Stanton have systematically misrepresented the real condition of affairs; that they published officially that Lee had abandoned Spottsylvania C. H. on the 9th; that Hancock took possession of the place on that day, and yet on the 16th Lee was still there.

The News says there is no reliance to be placed on anything emanating from such sources.

Foxall Parker, of the Yankee navy, says he has cleared the Rappahannock of torpedoes, capturing a party engaged in planting the same.

Sherman telegraphs that he had taken Resaca after a stubborn fight. He estimates the Yankee loss at three thousand. He says he is in pursuit of Johnston, and keeps the railroad repaired within seven miles of the Yankee armies.

Kautz's raiders had returned to Butler. They had met with opposition, and did not accomplish all the objects of the expedition. Sheridan had reached Butler, also. He says he could see the gas lights in Richmond. Had heavy fights, was successful in all of them, took three hundred prisoners, was inside of the rebel works and could have taken the city, but was ignorant of Butler's position. Two hundred wounded of Sheridan's command had reached Fortress Monroe, also three hundred recaptured soldiers. Butler telegraphs from Bermuda Hundreds on the 16th May, that he had driven the rebels from their fortifications around Fort Darling (Drewry's Bluff) and had the fort completely invested. Sheridan destroyed a million of rations, rolling stock, and other stores to the amount of ten millions.

Gold closed at 176½.

GEN. WALKER, &c.

RICHMOND, May 23d, 1864.

Gen. Walker accidently rode into the enemy's lines during the fight on the 20th, when he was fired upon, and his horse was killed. Gen. W. was wounded in the foot which required amputation.

Baltimore papers of the 17th inst. have been received. They contain nothing important from the seat of war.—Gold closed on the 16th at 176½. All articles of prime necessity had advanced on former sales.

GRANT'S ARMY AT MILFORD.

HANOVER JUNCTION, May 22d, 1864.

The latest information represents the bulk of Grant's army at Milford Depot and Bowling Green, with pickets some 5 or 6 miles this side. The impression is that there is no chance for an immediate collision. Grant will probably require some time to get ready to move upon us. All quiet at 12 M. to-day.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, May 23d, 1863.

The Senate passed two bills amending the act imposing restrictions upon foreign commerce; one giving the same privilege to the owners of cargoes belonging in part to any State as it would have been if the Confederate government had owned a share of the cargo.

A memorial was presented from the Superintendent of the Press Association asking for the privilege of reporters in the field to purchase rations and forage. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs. A bill on the same subject was referred to the same committee.

The House passed the bill increasing the pay of the soldiers seven dollars per month. J. T. Leech, of North Carolina, introduced resolutions for the appointment of commissioners to negotiate for peace on the basis of the independence and the sovereignty of the States. Laid on the table.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury recommending a modification in the impressment law, so that transportation of clothing and subsistence may be paid for with certificates of indebtedness; payable two years after peace, in gold, the interest payable semi-annually in coin; the valuation to be fixed at the rates of the year 1860.

FROM NORTH GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, May 23d, 1864.

The reporter left the front at noon to-day. There has been very little skirmishing for two days, which was mostly on our left. The main body of the enemy seem to have abandoned the line of the Railroad, and are attempting to mass their force on our left support. A flanking column is moving upon Dallas.

The developements of the enemy's plans renders it necessary for a further change of position on our part.—These have been made and Johnston remains master of the situation. There is no straggling. Our troops are in fine spirits and confident. The Mayor has issued his proclamation for all citizens not in organizations, to report for orders, and advising noncombattants to leave the city.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, May 24th, 1864.

Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, appeared in the Senate to-day and was qualified and took his seat. The bill reported by the Committee of Finance, in conformity with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury was presented yesterday. The bill from the military committee to authorize reporters of the press association on the field to purchase rations and forage was passed. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, entered a motion to reconsider. Mr. Graham presented his views on the habeas corpus question at some length. He opposed a further suspension of the writ. The Senate then resolved itself into Executive session.

The House passed the Senate bill for the exemption of Editors and Magistrates; also several other bills which are unimportant, and then went into secret session.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, May 24th, 1864.

Official information states that Sheridan's raiders crossed the Pamunkey at the White House on yesterday, and moved up between the Pamunky and Mattaponi, probably to rejoin Grant. The corps of cadets of the Virginia Military Institute were reviewed on Capital Square this afternoon by President Davis.

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PETERSBURG, VA., May 24th, 1864.

Northern dates of the 21st inst. have been received.

Grant telegraphs that an effort was made on Thursday evening by Ewell's corps to turn the Yankee right, but it was promptly repulsed. Three hundred prisoners fell into the Yankee hands, besides many killed and wounded. The Yankee loss was six hundred wounded, and one hundred and fifty killed and missing.

Stanton assures the Northern press that over twenty-five thousand veteran reinforcements have been sent to Grant. No reports from Butler.

The Red River is blockaded at many points by rebel shore batteries. Gen. Canby, who is about to assume command, promises to remove them.

Seigle has been removed, and Maj. Gen. Hunter succeeds him.

A dispatch from Sherman, dated Thursday night, at Kingston, states that during that day he had pushed a column beyond Kingston, in pursuit of Johnston, as far as Cassville. A hard fight for Atlanta is looked for.

The Herald states that among the passengers on board the prize rebel steamer Greyhound, just arrived at Boston, was Edward A. Pollard, of Richmond. He is now probably in Fort Warren.

Gold 181½.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.

RICHMOND May 24, 1864—P. M.
Received WILMINGTON, May 25—5 A. M.

The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Lee, dated Hanover Junction, May 23d, 10 o'clock, P. M.:

About noon to-day (23d.) the enemy approched the telegraph bridge over the North Anna river. In the afternoon he attacked the guard at the bridge and drove it to this side. About the same time the fifth corps (Warren's) crossed at Jericho ford, on our left. It was attacked by A. P. Hill and his advance checked.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

DEATH OF GEN. GORDON, OF N. C.—We are pained to announce this morning, says the Richmond Dispatch, of the 20th inst., the death of Brig. Gen. Gordon. He received his death wound in the cavalry fight with the raiders last week near Yellow Tavern.—The wound, which was caused by a minnie ball in the elbow, was not at first regarded as serious, though amputation was deemed necessary by his surgeon, to which he objected. So favorable was his condition, that he was on the street Tuesday previous to his death, which took place on Wednesday last about noon. His remains were escorted to the Danville depot by the Public Guard, accompanied by a delegation from Congress, preparatory to being sent to North Carolina, his native State.

Since the beginning of the present campaign, fifty thousand Federal troops, according to the estimates of the Federals themselves, have been placed *hors du combat.*

The Military Despotism in the United States—Speech of Senator Saulsbury.

The Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Howard,) had said that the time was unpropitious for the passage of such a bill as this. He would commend to him and others who thought like him the example of a distinguished British statesman, who, when the rights of the English subjects were at stake, rose in his place in Parliament and declined to discuss questions of war so long as private rights were in jeopardy. Under these constant encroachments of power we shall wake up hereafter and find that the dream we have been indulging in was a delusion. Our Constitutional rights were secured to us not only for times of peace, but times of war. They were as rudders to the ship, and if abandoned the ship was lost. Neither is the pretext that the surrender of these liberties temporarily is unnecessary for their preservation permanently. What an absurdity that the Union can be preserved by the destruction of the Constitution. In this opinion, those who have the matters in hand have not in view the preservation of the Constitution. The effect of their utterances evinced the truth of what he said.

Let any public man say that he is in favor of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, and what is the judgment passed upon him? Why, that he is a disloyal man and unfaithful to the Government under which he lives; and the noblest of all sentiments uttered in this day is adjudged by the very men guilty of perpetrating acts in violation of the Constitution as disloyal. He thought that the only disloyal men and traitors in the country were those who scouted at the Constitution. It was to that Constitution, and that alone, he owed his allegiance. Had he a right to cherish any love or attachment to anything else besides the Union and the Constitution? Those who advocate the policy of destroying these were the real traitors, and deserve to be branded as such. Yet so enormous had been the abuses perpetrated by this administration that the power that sat enthroned at the other end of the avenue found it necessary to send armed forces into a State to prevent a free people from expressing their love for a free Constitution, made by their fathers, and under which they still desired to live.

Their only disloyalty arose from the fact of their following in the precepts of their fathers. Was he asked to support a new Union under the oath he took? Was he asked to enter the new house built to Butler on the ruins of the old fabric built by Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison? His people did not desire to enter the beauteous palace of Archbishop Butler, in spite of the adornments which he picked up in the Gulf of Mexico. They did not desire to look into the costly mirrors nor to hear the strains of the music from Italian instruments. They preferred the good old strains which came up from the past, which they have heard in infancy and manhood—the music of the Union and the Constitution—and for a declaration of this kind alone have the people of what was once his State, but now a military province, had the tyrannical hand laid upon them for presuming to vote for the representatives of their choice. Yet the gentleman from Michigan said if these things were true they deserved it; besides, they should consider the state of the times. Such a response as that might well come from those who desire to pick up the crumbs which fall from the presidential table. The sole offence of the dominant party in his State was their attachment to the Constitution and their refusal to vote as the Administration might dictate.

You can never conquer the spirits of brave men, though you may keep them from the poll by brute force, and thus deprive them of their rights, because they do not desire to clash against your armed power; but they will retire to their homes, such of them as may not be provided with prisons, and scorn your power and defy your malice. Suppose the President should be a successful nominee, and now in power with his army of a million and a half of men, with the power of rooting out of it every man politically obnoxious to him. Suppose that after the exercise of this power he finds that the army approves of his acts, as the Senator from Michigan does, what is to hinder him from perpetuating his power, after eight years, and thus becoming one of the greatest monarchs and despots that ever sat upon a throne?

Suppose the army should become, after from four to eight years' service, his willing instruments to continue him in permanent power, and his children after him, what is to prevent it. He was met here with this answer, "That the soldier was too honest, and loved his country too much, to be guilty of such an act;" but confidence was a plant of slow growth. In this connection, Mr. Saulsbury quoted from Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," showing that fifteen thousand well-armed and disciplined men kept in subjection ten millions of unarmed men. If that be true, what could a million and a half of armed men at the command of the President, Executive, or any other man, do in a population of twenty millions? He knew that soldiers entered into the present contest for the noblest purpose—to preserve the old, and not to make a new Union; but no man could tell the changes that might come over the minds of men. The power being exercised, and the soldiers being placed under officers having a common purpose, with the executive in the hands of an ambitious man, and one regardless of the rights of the people, there would be no chance for the preservation of our liberties.

It was safer for the people that a change should take place in four years than that the same person should be continued, in order to strengthen himself in power and have greater opportunity for the purposes of ambition. He said the Senator from Michigan lays down the broad proposition that the military orders concerning elections are law, and therefore the proclamation of the Governor of Maryland was a usurpation of power; yet, strangely, he compliments the man who never was Governor of the State of Delaware by the voice of the people, but who was put over them by the force of the bayonet, because he issued a proclamation for the people to be obsequiously obedient to the orders of their master, General Schenck. If the soil of Maryland had been reddened with blood, as the Senator indicated it might have been, against whom would the dead account stand? Not against Governor Bradford or the citizens; but against him who sat enthroned at the other end of the avenue; and Major General Schenck and those associated with him. In regard to military interference in his own State, he quoted from a volume of three hundred pages of sworn testimony taken before a committee of the Delaware Legislature.

The Governor says that he had no official information that troops would be sent into the State at the election of 1862; yet on the eve of the day of election every village of the State was filled with soldiery. They swarmed at every poll except one or two on the day of election. Where did they come from, and for what purpose? He denied that there had been any trouble in that State demanding their presence. The only authority for executing the laws of the State was entrusted to the Governor, a commander-in-chief, except when he seeks the protection of the Federal Government; yet, because that State was small and feeble in numbers, (but not in patriotism of her sons,) those troops were sent among them. He cited the testimony of Mayor Gilpin, of Wilmington, and others, who had never been Democrats, to show that it had been avowed beforehand that unless force was procured, the State would go for the Democrats; and provost marshals had commissions signed by Edwin M. Stanton, and sent in blank, accompanied by orders, and yet the Secretary of War denies that any orders had been sent direct from his department. He could not show these orders, but the testimony would prove this crime on the Secretary to the satisfaction of a jury of twelve honest men. The blank commissions, it is testified by several of the provost marshals, who are of course Republicans, were filled up on the Sunday preceding the Tuesday election, by George F. Fisher, the Republican candidate for Congress, and now a Judge of the Supreme Court of the District.

He wished to let the country know that we had a Secretary of War who sent out blank commissions on the eve of election, and allowed partisan candidates to fill them. After this talk not of the purity of elections! This was partizanship of the basest kind, and would be scorned by all patriotic and honest men.—He commented upon the President's instructions to Gen. Steele in reference to the qualifications of voters in Arkansas. They were to be permitted to vote under their State Constitution as modified by the President; provided, too, they would support his proclamation! Mighty man! Oh! what meat is this on which our modern Cæsar feeds that he has grown up so great! He quoted from Plutarch's "Life of Pompey," and drew a parallel between Cæsar and Lincoln. It would be seen that our President was not the first man in the world that had sent soldiers to control elections. He did not know whether the President had read Plutarch, though he understood that he was well versed in Shakspeare, and considered the passage, "Oh! my offence is rank!" one of the best. [Laughter]

He held that this was a fixed purpose, and everything is being done to perpetuate the powers of the President for four years, and if this attempt was unrebuked, by the people by their votes, this President, with his army, will defy the American people after the next term of four years shall expire. **If he does not he will be an extraordinary man. He appealed from Cæsar to the Senate,** and invoked it by that love of constitutional liberty which animated our fathers, and that love of civil liberty which caused the effusion of such precious blood in the revolution, to save us from impending military despotism.

The "New York Herald" has the following account of the raid of the Raleigh:

THE BLOCKADE OF WILMINGTON.

Off New Inlet, N. C., May 7.—On the night of the 6th inst., at half past seven o'clock, the rebel iron clad North Carolina came out under cover of darkness, and attacked the United States steamer Nansemon, with the evident purpose of running her down. The intention was decerned in time to avoid her, but we narrowly escaped being injured from her shot and shell. The Nansemon fired several shots at her, but owing to the light calibre of her guns they had no effect on the rebel iron clad. Our vessels made signals to the fleet of approaching danger. Several vessels, whose station was convenient, stood for the scene thinking that it was a blockade runner trying to escape out.

At nine P. M. the steamer Britannia saw her and opened fire upon her, which the rebel iron clad returned, without, however, inflicting any damage to the Britannia. The night was very dark, and we could not see a greater distance than fifty yards off. At day light the rebel monitor was discovered by the steamer Howqua, four and three-quarter miles off shore close by, and steering direct for her. The latter immediately opened fire striking her four times, the shot glancing off her like peas. One shell from the iron-clad ricochetted and passed through the smokestack of the Howqua. At daylight, the whole of the fleet coming up to the scene of action, the iron-clad put for the bay as fast as possible, accompanied by four wooden vessels, all armed with heavy guns. The rebels received a hot salutation from Fort Fisher as they passed.

The wooden vessels which accompanied her out, no doubt, was intended to tow her captures to Wilmington; but I am happy to state that they returned disappointed, and without inflicting any damage, comparatively speaking, to any of the fleet of small gunboats. I suppose the attack will be renewed to night, or perhaps they will try their fortune on the western bar, and I believe that they will meet with no better success. The North Carolina has five guns in all inside her roof, and to all appearance is a very formidable war vessel. She has one gun on each end of the roof and three in midships, the latter can be worked on either side. The guns on the bow and stern can be used as broadsides, bringing at one discharge five guns at a side if necessary.

The iron-clad Raleigh is aground in the river a little above Fort Fisher, and no doubt will get off with the next high tides. The two vessels were intended to come out together, and if they had a great deal of disaster might have resulted to our fleet, consisting at present of but a small class of vessels, with one exception, and she was ten miles off during the attack, and consequently did not come in to the station until the day was well advanced and the iron-clad inside of Cape Fear River, foiled in her attempt.

BISHOP LYNCH'S ARRIVAL IN HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—Right Rev. Bishop Lynch has arrived safely in Halifax, N. S., *via* Bermuda.

He met with a very cordial reception, and finds the people quite warm-hearted towards the Southerners.—The following paragraphs are from the Halifax *Reporter*, April 28:

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP OF CHARLESTON S. C.—Among the arrivals by the steamer Alpha, from Bermuda, yesterday, we notice the name of the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, Catholic Bishop of Charleston, South Carolina.

We understand that His Lordship, who is the guest of his Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, is *en route* to Europe.

His Lordship is in excellent health and spirits, and speaks in the most confident terms of the ultimate success of the Southern Confederacy. During the tremendous bombardment to which Charleston has been exposed for the last twelve months, not a half dozen of the inhabitants have been killed from the fearful storm of shot and shell on that devoted city.

After enduring all the horrors of the terrific, but hitherto unsuccessful bombardment of Charleston, and having had to witness the destruction by fire of his magnificent Cathedral, his private residence and Church property, to the amount of nearly $200 000 in one day, he succeeded in reaching Bermuda *via* Wilmington a few days since.

We understand that His Lordship will preach on next Sunday, at the High Mass at St. Mary's Cathedral.

ONIONS! ONIONS!! ONIONS!!!—The necessity of plentifully planting this vegetable *aromatique* during the present season cannot be too warmly impressed upon our producers. There is nothing in the entire catalogue of "garden truck" which will be more welcome to our soldiers; there is nothing more refreshing, healthy, and convenient for transportation; and certainly, as an adjunct of army food, nothing could be more savory. In France, the onion has become almost a national vegetable, and whether in camp or on a campaign, it is the constant companion of the soldier. It is recommended by the surgeon, is the pride of the cook, and the delight of the mess. In our own army the first article robbed from a garden is an onion.—Many a time have we seen the poor fellows on a long journey nibbling justly at the odoriferous bulbs, and with a piece of dry bread and a handful of salt, making the meal which was denied by the necessities of the march. We say, therefore, plant onions; the soldiers say plant onions; the generals join in the request, and let it therefore go forth in trumpet tones through the length and breadth of the land, *plant onions.*

Carolinian.

From the London Daily News, April 7.

A Blockade Running Company.

ITS PROSPECTUS.

Some attention has been directed during the last few days to the rumored formation of a company, having for its object to facilitate blockade running in the Confederate ports. A copy of the prospectus has come into our hands, and it is sufficiently curious to call for publication. It is said that, of the present proposed capital of £200 000, certain firms or parties have put down their names for one half, but it is questionable whether any importance can be attached to statements of this nature, seeing that—doubtless from prudential motives—not a single name is attached to the prospectus, and that the company abstains even from stating publicly where its office is.

ATLANTIC TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Capital £200,000, in £1,000 shares, with power of increasing to £500 000 sterling.—*Prospectus*—The Atlantic Trading Company (limited) has been formed for the purchase of first class paddle wheel steamers of light draught, great speed, and an average capacity of 800 bales of cotton, which form the basis of the business to be transacted. It is intended to employ the steamers in the Confederate States, and participating in the large profits attendant on this business. The practical experience in the trade enjoyed by the promoters, affords a guarantee of success, and they are enabled to offer the additional advantage of trading with open ports, where a full supply of the finer descriptions of cotton is obtainable, for which the light draught of the steamer is peculiarly adapted. Arrangements are being perfected with C. J. McRae, Esq, agent of the Confederate States, to carry in merchandize, and to bring out on the return voyage full cargoes of cotton in exchange for supplies, or for Confederate States Cotton Loan. The first steamer will be dispatched in April, the second and third in May, the fourth in June, and the fifth in July. The vessels are in the hands of builders of celebrity, the materials of the best description, with all the modern improvements in the machinery and boiler which experience suggests, with a guaranteed speed loaded, of 17½ statute miles per hour.

The following sketch of account shows the amount of capital required and probable results: E[illegible] Five paddle steamers, £125 000, outfit, £10 000; appropriation for purchase of cotton loan [illegible] (and) merchandize, £40,000; reserved for additional steamers, £25 000. Total, £200 000. Results of two successful trips, 8,000 bales of cotton, 450 pounds each, sold in Liverpool to net 2s per lb free of all charges and commissions, £360 000; freight earned by steamers between neutral port and Confederacy, say £4000 per voyage, £50,000—£416 000; less working expenses between neutral port and Confederacy, £30 000. Total, £380 000. Allowing, as above, for only two successful trips of each vessel, the profits realized will amount to £150 000.

This calculation, however, may be considered the least favorable one that should be taken. The line of vessels of the class to be employed by the company may be computed as worth five trips each, with the following result: 20 000 bales cotton, net in Liverpool, £900,000; freight earned between neutral ports and Confederacy, £120 000; less working expenses; five steamers, each five trips, between neutral ports and Confederacy, twenty five trips, at £3 000, £75 000; cost of steamers, outfit, merchandize, cotton loan, &c., **£200,000; profit, £750,000.**

CAMP OF THE 18TH N. C. T.,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS VA., Feb 6th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen County, that he is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

March 2nd, 1864. 148-3t&23-te*

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday evening, May 12th, 1864, by Rev. T. B. Haughton, Chaplain 50th Reg't N. C. Troops, 1st Lieut. SAMUEL B. JOHNSTON, Co. H, 17th Reg't N. C. T., to Miss MARY E. DOWNING, all of Washington county, N. C.

DIED.

At High Point, on the 12th inst., LILLIAN MAY, aged three years, two months and twenty-eight days; and ROSA HOLMES, aged seven months and twelve days, children of John D and Anna J. Smith.

Presbyterian and Wadesboro' Argus please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

It would seem that death reigns triumphant. This dreaded agent of Almighty God, not content with reaping a rich harvest among the heroes of the land, visits also our quiet firesides, and seeing fruit there, ripe for a higher existence, breaks it pitylessly from the branch to which it clung so fondly and imparted so much grace, and brings it to Him, who claimed it as his chosen own from the beginning.

Our esteemed towswoman Mrs. Theresa Loeb is no more.

She was taken from among us on the 16th of May of this year, and we mourn for the loss, for no reflexions on the higher destiny to which she is called, as imparted by religion, makes us feel it less; does a mother feel less the absence of a beloved daughter, because she is chosen the bride of a hero, or is the shell less bereaved, because its pearl is taken to adorn the crown of a prince?

All who knew her, and they were many, knew her worth, her virtues and her peerless qualities.

Mrs. Loeb is of French descent. Her ancestors fled to the borders of the River Rhine during Robespierre's bloody reign. Her father was one of Napoleon's braves, and spent the last days of his eventful life in the beautiful valley chosen by his parents; but she finished her education in his native land.

After her return Mr. Jacob Loeb, who was educated for the law and held then a most honorable position at Court, won her heart. But the revolution of 1848, another struggle for self-government like ours, and in which he participated was unsuccessful and he was forced to fly; and the deceased true to her troth, left her beautiful home with her old mother to share hardships and trouble in a foreign land with him whom she loved so faithfully.

And many were their struggles. His profession was not of the kind to give immediate bread among strangers but he gained a livelihood by setting types, and as Civil Engineer, while she to lighten his task used her skilful needle, her refined taste and intuitive perceptions of elegance. Love caused her to eclipse all others in this business in our city, and though in 1855, Mr. Loeb received a very handsome inheritance from a distant relative, the habits of industry taught by adversity made her unwilling to leave a vocation which success had made a pleasure, and while her husband resumed his old profession of the law she rose to an eminence in her favorite pursuit rarely witnessed before, and retired from it only upon the most earnest entreaties of her husband.

Though her health and constitution was always of the most delicate kind her death was sudden and unexpected, but thanks to a merciful God, not accompanied by suffering.

Thus she lived and died; a kind and loving child, a faithful wife, and a devoted mother. Courageous in adversity, humble and unostentatious in prosperity, charitable to those who needed help, a true friend to all. Her exemplary conduct in all phases of life secured her the devoted love of her relations and the respect of all who knew her.

She was borne to her last resting place by a large concourse of friends—the first and noblest of this city, and to mother earth—decked in the gay verdure of spring—she now sleeps silently, unconscious alas! of the loveliness of the place.

O birds, silence thy merry notes, for she hears them not! and thou lovely flowers, shed not thy sweet fragrance, for she enjoys it not; but mourn like the drooping Willow for the loss of so much excellence. * * * †

WILMINGTON MARKET, May 25th, 1864.

The market has ruled unusually quiet for all articles during the past week, the scarcity of money having checked operations to any extent, and a further decline is looked for.

BEEF CATTLE—One or two small lots of beeves have been brought in and sold at $3 to $4 per lb. for net meat, as to quality.

BACON—Small sales from carts at $3 75 to $4 per lb.

BEESWAX—$4 50 to $5 per lb.

BUTTER—$10 per lb.

COTTON—Nominal at $2 25 to $2 50 per lb.

CORN—Is scarce and sells from store at $25 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells in the small way from the granaries at $30 per bushel.

COPPERAS—$3 to $4 per lb.

EGGS—$4 per dozen.

FLOUR—The market has ruled exceedingly dull since our last, and prices have further declined. Small sales have taken place during the week at $150 to $160 per bbl. for superfine—closing at lowest price with no buyers.

FORAGE—Fodder and Hay $20; Shucks $12 to $15 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green $2 to $2 25; Dry $4 to $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole $16, and upper $18 per lb.

LARD—$5 per lb.

NAILS—$2 20 to $2 25 per lb by the keg.

PEA NUTS—$16 to $20 per bushel.

PEAS—Cow are dull at $25 per bushel.

POULTRY—Chickens $5 to $6, and grown fowls $3 to $10 each.

POTATOES—Sweet $30 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 75 cents to $1 per lb.

SALT—Little or nothing doing. Sound made is held at $25 per bushel.

SUGAR—Brown, $5 to $6 50 per lb. by the bbl.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, nominal at $4 per yard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$5 to $5 50 per gallon.

TALLOW—$4 to $4 50 per lb.

YARN—Nominal at $40 per bunch by the bale.

WOOD—Sells by the boat load at $20 to $25 for pine and ash, and $30 per cord for oak.

MONEY MARKET.

Money has been very tight during the past week, which has restricted operations in stocks and bonds, and nothing worthy of note has been done.

7 30 notes are current at $80.

Specie has declined, and the brokers are now buying at the following rates: Gold $16 for one; Silver $15 for one. Bank Notes—Virginia and South Carolina $2 for one; and North Carolina $2 50 to $3 for one. N. C. Treasury Notes $1 25 for one.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 23.—Flour $90 to $100. Bacon $3. Corn $25 to $28 per bush. Lard $3 to $3 50.—No other changes.—*Observer.*

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

WILL BE LET OUT to the lowest bidder, at Newkirk's Bridge, on Saturday, June 11th, 1864, the building of a Bridge across Black River at that place.

JAMES HERR,
JAMES MURPHY, } Committee.
J. B. SEAVEY.

May 26th, 1864. 36 tf&1-6, 7&8J

CHICORY! CHICORY!! CHICKORY!!!

BARRY AND CO'S

GENUINE CHICORY COFFEE.

A MOST delightful substitute for Java Coffee. It possesses all the properties and flavor of Coffee, and is five times cheaper.

A large lot from Barry & Co.'s London Chicory Works, just received and for sale at

WILSON'S Variety Store.

May 20. 215-1t

ARRIVALS AT THE VARIETY STORE.

SUGARS, Coffee, Barry & Co.'s English Chicory, Cotton Yarns, Files, Homespuns, Powder, Shot and Caps, Shoe Blacking, Tobacco, Soda, Martingales, Girths, Shoe Thread, Tacks, Collars, Whitemore Cotton Cards No. 10, Wool Cards, Hooks and Eyes, Cod Liver Oil for Consumption and Liver complaint, Shoe Knives, Awls, Pins, Tapes, Salt River Whiskey, Fine Brandies, Sparables, Copperas, Fly Nets, Spurs, &c., at

WILSON'S Variety Store.

May 23d, 1864. 217-3t&35-1t

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro man who says that his name is JOHN, and that he belongs to Mrs. Ann Maria Nash, of Robeson county. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. D. HALL, Sheriff.

May 21, 1864. 216 6—35-1t

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro man who says that his name is ADAM, and that he belongs to Mrs. [illegible] Hall, of Wadesboro'. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. D. HALL, Sheriff.

May 21, 1864. 216 6—35-1t

ENROLLING OFFICE,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY
Wilmington, N. C., May 13th 1864.

IN OBEDIENCE to General Orders No. 3, Chief Enrolling Office 4th Cong. Dist., it is hereby ordered that all white male persons between the ages of 17 and 18 years, in New Hanover county, report themselves immediately to the Captains of the Home Guard Company of their respective district for enrollment.

Captains of Home Guard Companies will see that all persons between the above ages *are enrolled* and report with them at this office, on Wednesday, 1st day of June, 1864, at which time they will be organized into Companies [illegible].

Those who do not report and enroll themselves as above, will be arrested and assigned to the regular service.

The organization of persons between 45 and 50 is postponed until further orders.

H. B. WILLIS,
Lieut. & E. O.

May 14th 210&34 td

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1864.

THE Yankees claim great successes in the battles of last week and the week before, in Northern Virginia. They [illegible] Lincoln as early as the 9th instant, issued a proclamation as follows:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 9th, 1864.

To the Friends of [illegible] Liberty:—

[illegible] is known of our army operations within the last five days to claim our especial gratitude to God.— While [illegible] demands our most sincere prayers to [illegible] upon Him, (without whom, all [illegible]). I recommend that all patriots, at [illegible] their places of public worship, and [illegible] unite in common thanksgiving [illegible] Almighty God.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

On the same day, the 9th, dispatches were sent North from Washington stating that LEE was in full retreat on Richmond—GRANT pursuing; that HANCOCK had passed through Spottsylvania Court House on the 8th; that BUTLER had whipped BEAUREGARD, and cut off Petersburg from Richmond.

[illegible] flourish of trumpets on the 9th, the Washington [illegible] of Tuesday estimates the reduction of GRANT's [illegible] at thirty five thousand; and this was before the terrible battle of Tuesday, and the still more [illegible] of Thursday had taken place. On Thursday GRANT brought his men up in ten lines—[illegible] the close behind another; [illegible] the breastworks which protected [illegible]. They broke through at one point [illegible] were repulsed with [illegible] heavy masses, exposed in [illegible] balls and grape shot from [illegible] breastworks, were literally mowed down, [illegible] our loss was comparatively trifling, [illegible] protected; even at the point where [illegible] had broken through, he was [illegible] of the prisoners he had made [illegible].

[illegible] line after line—line after line—in [illegible] at Missionary Ridge, [illegible] at Spottsylvania [illegible] only resulted in fearful loss to [illegible] probable that GRANT will soon try [illegible]. All his reserves went in on the [illegible] could draw from the garrison [illegible] defences were pushed forward [illegible] or scrape very few men.

[illegible] Register of the 19th, [illegible] report given in that paper [illegible] to General WHITING, [illegible] General WHITING has not been [illegible] Department of North Carolina [illegible] which he assumed on [illegible] that an erroneous [illegible] the movement which [illegible].

[illegible] rumours have been afloat, [illegible] before, as such things [illegible] extravagant proportions. [illegible] before falling with the [illegible] may turn out to be unfounded, [illegible] to be exaggerated.

[illegible] which recently approached [illegible] this city, was commanded by General [illegible] of a heavy force. They [illegible] of the city until the [illegible] is learned that [illegible] the city. They [illegible] to assault the works [illegible] but that failing, they [illegible] which they did down the [illegible] remarked that they [illegible] two days sooner but for [illegible].

[illegible] left on our table [illegible] Petersburg *Register* of the [illegible] from them on [illegible] We will hereafter [illegible] ward, or a con[illegible] think of the [illegible] and other ways to an [illegible].

[illegible] from Petersburg, [illegible] the fights between [illegible] old BUTLER's or[illegible]. BUTLER's forces were [illegible] whipped LEE, and was rapidly [illegible] that it was only necessary [illegible] annihilate the "rebel" army [illegible] rebellion and close the war. This [illegible] the statements of deserters.

[illegible] found that his calculations were [illegible] that his men were the par[illegible].

[illegible] Gordon, of this State, killed [illegible] Virginia, were among the brave [illegible] officers in the Confederate army [illegible] by the State and [illegible] from distant parts of the State [illegible] from the banks of the Roanoke [illegible] General GORDON from near the head [illegible] upon the Blue Ridge; and [illegible] their respective sections.

[illegible] N. C. INFANTRY, IN THE TRENCHES, May [illegible], 1864.

[illegible] I drop you a line to re[illegible]. All not mentioned are [illegible] Henry [illegible] and Ap[illegible] in the one[illegible] slightly wounded [illegible] Chas. H. [illegible] Private [illegible] Yesterday, the [illegible] knee, not [illegible] right arm and [illegible] the former in the [illegible] through the thigh; neither [illegible] Everything working well [illegible] every time," so far.— [illegible] The men in fine spirit [illegible] 6 killed, and 45 wounded.

[illegible] N. C. Infantry.

For the Journal. [illegible], N. C., May 20th, 1864.

[illegible] in your columns to suggest [illegible] the propriety of hold[illegible] our country. The crisis [illegible] need it, and be [illegible] every afternoon [illegible] time. Those held [illegible] a good at[illegible] many of our sons, brothers and [illegible] engaged in the deadly con[illegible].

W.

A [illegible] at the Fifth Street [illegible] Church in this place. Several persons have [illegible] and there has been a number [illegible] every night this week. The Pastor, Rev. [illegible] is laboring faithfully.

The Wounded at Richmond.

The following [illegible] of the wounded officers who have arrived at the officers' hospital in Richmond, since Sunday at noon:

George Wilkes [illegible] N C; Lieut M B Blair, 26th N C; Lieut [illegible] 15th N C; W F Ave[illegible] N C; Maj. J C Webb [illegible] N C; Capt W R R Larkins, 27th N C; Lieut [illegible] 27th N C; Lieut E E Roberts [illegible] N C; [illegible] W Abernathey, 34th N C.

The above, with a few exceptions, are only slightly wounded.

[illegible] FRENCH EDITOR.—Mr. Masseras [illegible] of the Courrier des Etats Unis (New York), [illegible] appointed by the Emperor of France, Chevalier [illegible] in consideration of the [illegible] with which he has defended French interest in America, and the care which he has constantly taken to enlighten public opinion in regard to the character and policy of the Imperial Government.' The appointment was made on the eleventh anniversary of the day upon which Mr. Masseras assumed the editorial management of the Courier.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

Since your last adjournment, various and important changes in the situation of our affairs have occurred and many of them require legislative action at your hands.

The late act of Congress conferring power on the President of the Confederate States, to impose regulations and restrictions on commerce has given rise to such a system, on the part of the Confederate authorities as will effectually exclude this State from importing any further supplies for the army or people. The port of Wilmington is now more effectually blockaded *from within* than without. The terms imposed upon ship owners, being such that a heavy loss is incurred by every voyage—and notwithstanding the said act provides: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the Confederate States, or any of them, from importing any of the articles herein enumerated on their own account,"—yet this is so construed by the Government, as to compel the States to submit to the same terms as are imposed on private parties; and clearances are refused and the guns of the fortifications brought to bear upon our own vessels to compel a compliance.

Private parties importing supplies for the government, by contract, for enormous profits, are not taxed by these regulations; yet the State of North Carolina, importing almost the *same* articles for the *same* purpose, is compelled to submit to them. I deem it inconsistent with the public interest to refer more particularly to our blockade-running transactions and the loss which the State will suffer on both ships and supplies on hand, if these regulations continue in force. When this is considered with the farther fact, as I hold it, that the general government has no right to seize one-half, or *any part of*, the interest of a sovereign state in the vessels employed in importing her supplies (this being the terms, to which we are called upon to submit!), or to impose such regulations as will destroy instead of regulating commerce, it becomes your province to demand a repeal or modification of the act, and I respectfully and earnestly recommend that you do so. And in case Congress should decline to repeal or modify the act, I respectfully ask for directions as to what I shall do with the ships and supplies on hand. A detailed statement of these supplies together with an account as accurate as it can be without vouchers for expenditures abroad, not yet received, is herewith submitted—together with the report of Mr. John White, our special Commissioner to Europe. In reference to this gentleman, it is due to him that I should say that I have every reason to be pleased with the skill and fidelity with which he performed the duties of his difficult mission. A report of the operations of our other Commissioner, Col. D. K. McRae, necessarily incomplete, is also submitted, and will, I believe, be found equally satisfactory and creditable to him as Commissioner. In this connection, I respectfully ask for the appointment of a committee to investigate all matters appertaining to the blockade-running of the State, to be appointed at an early day, so as to report to your present session if possible.—No appropriation has been made by your honorable body to pay the current expenses of the vessels engaged in running the blockade and none will be necessary, for these expenses can be paid by selling bills, drawn on our agent in England, as being incurred in Wilmington chiefly for the expenses connected with the loading and unloading vessels, compressing cotton, &c. And they can be discharged in currency. I would suggest that you authorize the Treasurer to purchase these bills out of any money in the Treasury, and thus keep the sterling exchange in the Treasury—which otherwise would have to be put on the general market, and be lost to the State.

Being convinced from experience that the legitimate business of my office, now four-fold greater than formerly, is sufficient to tax all my energies of mind and body, and that I cannot do justice to the interest of the State in a business so complicated, as many of the transactions of which is carried on at such a distance, I respectfully recommend that a commission of one or more gentlemen, skilled in such business, be appointed to conduct the future operations of the State, in importing supplies, whether for the purpose of continuing the operations or winding up the business.

A report of the Adjutant General covering reports of his subordinates in the different departments is herewith submitted.

The impressment of property of citizens by officers and agents of the Confederate Government, harsh enough in itself, has become doubly so, by the constant disregard of the provisions of the law regulating seizures. In addition to this, the flagrant outrages committed in every part of the country by straggling soldiers and other persons in the Confederate service, having no shadow of authority to impress property, has become a grievance almost intolerable. A recital of many instances of such, which have been brought to my knowledge, would shock the moral sense of the most heartless.

I have urged in vain upon the authorities of the Confederacy to check this evil, and have used every possible effort to do so myself. But it seems to grow worse, and as the supplies of our people become more scant they feel more sensibly this unjust deprivation of their property, which reduces them almost to the verge of starvation. It must be stopped, if possible, and I earnestly recommend such action on your part as you may think best calculated to aid me in remedying the evil. My correspondence with the War Department on this subject is submitted for your consideration. I desire to call your attention specially to certain enactments of the last Congress of the Confederate States. Among them is one extending the age of conscription from 18 to 17, and from 45 to 50 years, which force is to be organized as a State reserve—their company officers to be elected, and the field officers appointed by the President, and all to be under his command.

In addition to the great injury to be apprehended to the agricultural interest of the country, should these men be ordered into actual service, I have to remind you that it will absorb the entire militia force of the State, and would leave the Executive with no force whatsoever except State officers—a condition dangerous at once to the peace and order of the State, and to its sovereignty and dignity.—There can scarcely be a doubt of the inexpediency of this act as to this State: since the same men with the exception of boys from 17 to 18 are now very thoroughly organized as Home Guards under State authority, and have been heretofore and would be again promptly turned out in cases of great public danger. Grave doubts are also entertained of its Constitutionality; the forces raised under it being to all intents and purposes militia, the control of which cannot be legally taken from the Executive of the State Government—at least so far as the appointment and commissioning of officers is concerned. Should you, however, in the absence of a judicial decision as to the Constitutionality of the act decline to take the responsibility of refusing assent to it, there will be an indispensable necessity of your constituting some militia for the preservation of law and order in the State—by extending the age of service in the militia, and by some new organization of the remnants of the Militia and Home Guard organizations; otherwise I shall have on my hands the officers of two distinct organizations, powerless for the want of men. In this connection I would mention that the same act of Congress has again conferred upon me, without reference to the Legislature, the power to claim the exemption of such State officers as I may deem necessary for the due administration of the laws. Not wishing to take so important a responsibility upon my shoulders without consulting the Representatives of the people, I have so far claimed the exemption of all civil and military officers of the State, together with the indispensible employees of the different departments of the State Government, as enumerated by your body at its late extra session. And I now respectfully ask that you indicate to me by resolution what persons you regard as proper subjects for exemption.

I have taken the ground that exemption of State officers from conscription into the Confederate service is not by favor of Congress, but is a matter of right inherent in a sovereign State, and that for the same reason the State has an indisputable right to the services of laborers and other persons who are necessarily in her employ, though they be not *officers* within the meaning of the act of Congress.—Should you again agree with me in this opinion, I would be happy to be sustained by a resolution to that effect.

Should you conclude to combine the Home Guard and Militia organizations, I recommend that the latter be preserved. I should regret exceedingly to see the militia abolished, and its organization destroyed. It is the ancient and time-honored military institution of the State, her main dependence, in ordinary times, for the suppression of rebellion and repelling of invasion, and though shorn of its strength by the raising of great armies, and despite its many short comings, it has been of great service both to the State and Confederacy during this war.

Among the acts of Congress referred to that which has suspended the privilege of *habeas corpus* has most thoroughly aroused public attention. Neither the losses incurred by the radical and sudden changes in the currency, nor the conscription of the principals of substitutes, nor the extension of it to such an age, and upon such terms as to place the industrial pursuits of the country at the feet of the President, nor the heavy burthens of taxation—none of these, nor all of them together, have so awakened the public feeling as the withdrawal of this time honored and blood-bought guard of personal freedom from the people in times when it is most needed for their protection. It is true that our forefathers assumed, and this generation has conceded, that in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety may sometimes require its suspension; and, therefore, we have conferred on Congress the power of suspension in such cases, when the *public safety* may require it. Nor can it be doubted that the power authorized to suspend is the sole power entitled to judge of the necessity for the act, and if the late statute had merely prohibited out and out the use of the writ for the time specified, there could be no complaint against its constitutionality, however ill timed and unnecessary may have been the exercise of a power so great. But I have been as unable to see, in the times, any necessity for denying the writ, as I am to recognize in the law the constitutional exercise of the favor that is granted. Concurring in the doctrine that the protection against the abuse of the constitution of the Confederate States, either by usurpation of powers or oppressive use of such as are granted, is to be found in the responsibility of Congress to the people, ensured by their short tenure of office, and the reserved right of each State, to resume the powers delegated to the Confederate government, whenever in her judgment they are perverted to the injury or oppression of the people, I deem it a duty devolved on the State, through her proper organs, to make known to that government her complaints and to insist upon a redress of her grievances. Under this idea of duty, and in a spirit of regard for the government of our adoption, I deem it incumbent to present my objections against the late act.

It is declared in the preamble that "the President has asked for the suspension, and informed Congress of conditions of public danger which render a suspension of the writ a measure proper for the public defence against invasion and insurrection." Therefore it is enacted that the writ shall be suspended as to "the cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, Secretary of War, or the General Officer commanding the Trans-Mississippi military department."

The statute proceeds to classify under thirteen heads a very great number of acts, of which, if a man be accused, he shall be deprived of the benefit of the writ; and among them the act of attempting to "avoid military service." To prevent the outrage which may be perpetrated on an **innocent man not subject to military service for merely attempting "to avoid military service, unlawfully demanded**, it is provided that "in case of palpable wrong and oppression by any subordinate officer upon any party who does not legally owe military service, his superior shall grant prompt relief to the oppressed party," and "the subordinate shall be dismissed from office."

And as a general protection of the citizens against abuses, under the act it is provided that "the President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested or detained in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in due course of law."

And, finally, it is enacted that "no military or other officer shall be compelled in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus* to appear in person or to return the body of any person detained by the authority of the President Secretary of War," &c.; "but upon the certificate, under oath of the officer having charge of any one so detained that such person is detained by him for any of the causes specified in the act under said authority, further proceedings under the writ shall immediately cease."

In order to ascertain whether the enactment is within the power delegated, it is proper to keep in mind what are the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and we shall be sure to know what can be affected constitutionally, by a suspension of it. This writ is the offspring of the love of liberty, and has been in use for ages by our ancestors and ourselves as the hand-maid of freedom. Its use is to have enquiry made according to the rules of law of the causes why persons are restrained of their civil freedom. If upon enquiry by the proper authority, there be no cause for detention, the person is set at liberty. If there be cause he is remanded for farther detention or allowed to go at large upon bail. Now, these are all the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The writ finds no place for action until after the person is arrested. So that if there be any privileges or securities to the person attending the mode of arrest, these are not the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, but exist independently of them. And it is therefore clear that a power to suspend the privileges of the writ is not a power to suspend the privileges secured in forms attending the mode of arrest. They are too distinct to be confounded by any species of sophistry; and this distinction is plainly and notably observed in the bill to suspend the writ, passed through the Senate in January, 1807, which suspended it only when the person may have been "charged on oath," and arrested by virtue of "a warrant." The writ was as effectually suspended by that bill as by this act, and the Constitutional securities attending the mode of arrest, were left untouched and unimpaired. It may be then regarded as settled truth, that the suspension of the writ is no suspension of the Constitutional forms prescribed for arrest, and that Congress has no power, express or implied, to suspend any other guarantee of civil liberty provided in the Constitution besides those secured by the writ alone. Notwithstanding this, the late act has strode over some of the most important guards of civil liberty, as if an express power had been conferred on Congress to suspend them likewise. Thus, while by paragraph 3, act 9, it is allowed Congress to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the emergencies mentioned, it is by the same section, paragraph 15, in the most emphatic terms, declared that "No warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the person to be seized." And by paragraph 18, that "no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law"—that is, "law in its regular course of administration, through courts of justice." (1 Kent's Com. Sec. 24, paragraphs 13—14.) The beginning of this due process is first the charge on oath, and the next step is the warrant describing the person to be seized. The third is the arrest, and until this takes place the *habeas corpus* has no status, and cannot possibly have any. At this point the writ springs into being if not denied, and as here only its aid can be sought for the first time: so here for the first time can its privilege be derived. Yet the act involves within its suspension a suspension of the distinct and independent provisions which guard the citizen against a false charge and the dangers of a general warrant.

In my judgment Congress had the same power to suspend every other guard of civil liberty to be found in the constitution—the same to deprive the citizen of the guaranty that he should not be held to answer for a capital crime unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury—that he should not be compelled to be a witness against himself—that he should have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, and a trial in the district in which the crime shall have been committed.

The writ of *habeas corpus* is peculiar to the English people and ourselves. And a complete illustration of the operation of a suspension of its privileges will be seen by supposing that it had no existence here. In such case no provision would have been found for its suspension. But the clause requiring a charge of crime to be made on oath and warrant to describe the person to be seized would have been not only very proper, but the more necessary to be inserted. These could not have been legally disturbed by Congress, and any legislation dispensing with them had been mere usurpation and void.

Such is the general view I have taken of the act as it is supposed to relate to *crimes*. But the statute is construed to reach cases involving no offence whatever, legal or moral; and though there is some difference of opinion upon the question, whether paragraph 5 of sec. 1 embraces the case of a citizen not liable to military duty, who neither flies nor resists, but simply appeals or tries to appeal to the constitutional repositors of the law for a decision upon his rights; yet there is too much reason to believe that the language is susceptible of the interpretation that it does include such persons; and such is the interpretation put upon it by the military authorities. And as the suspension was asked by the President, it is but just to infer that it was drawn to suit him, and his exposition carries the intended meaning of the paragraph.

I am unable to see any reason consistent with the principles of a free and civilized government provided with a judiciary as a great and independent branch of its composition for suspending the *habeas corpus* in cases which involve no evasion or attempt to evade military service that is due, but which merely asks when honest opinions differ to have the point settled by those tribunals which settle all matters of controversy between citizen and citizen, and a citizen and his government. If a citizen owe not any military service to the government, he has as much right to refuse to render it, when wrongfully claimed of him, as he has to refuse to pay a debt to the government wrongfully claimed of him; and if in both cases he stands fairly up and submits to an investigation of the question before those tribunals learned in such matters and appointed because of their fitness and skill, it would be just as reasonable to suspend the writ in the alleged debt of money as in the case of the alleged debt of service. This course might, and likely would, hasten the payment of a debt just or unjust, and so it may serve to put men in the army exempt by the laws of the land.

There is no instance of a suspension at any time of the writ, or the privileges of the writ, if there be any difference between them, for any other cause, either in England or America. Many suspensions of the privileges of the writ occurred in England between the passage of the *habeas corpus* act and the Revolution, running through a period of almost a century, and they all empowered the King either to *apprehend and detain, or to secure and detain without bail*, such persons as *are suspected of conspiracy* against the King and his government.

There was a British act in 1777, which denied the writ to "persons taken in the act of high treason, committed in any of the colonies, or on the high seas or in the act of piracy, or who were charged with or suspected of any of these crimes." (Hurd 132.)

The other suspensions in England after our revolution commenced in 1794, and continued at intervals till 1802, during the storms of the French Revolution. They are of the same character as those before, and affected those only who were charged with conspiring against the King, and his government. The suspension during Shay's rebellion extended to crime or suspected crime. The attempted suspension in 1807 was confined to persons charged "with treason or other high crimes or misdemeanor, endangering the peace, safety or neutrality of the United States." The idea cannot be entertained for a moment that the power of suspending the writ was granted for any such purpose as that of depriving a citizen of the privilege of a legal enquiry into his obligation to perform military service, in order to fill the army with soldiers.—If such a power exist the sovereignty of the States is at the mercy of the Confederate Government. Where lies the relief against the conscription of the entire body of State officers? By this act it is deposited with the President alone! His officers alone can give the discharge—Confederate officers chosen without even the consent of the Senate, and removed at will. The appropriate tribunals are entirely overlooked: the State Judges are thrust aside without ceremony, and even the Confederate Judge, who holds his office during good behaviour is ignored, and in their room is placed an officer who lives on the breath of the Confederate Executive. If the State officers are not put into the army under such power in the Executive, it is because the incumbent does not will it; and when the rights of the State shall exist by such a courtesy, they will cease to have any existence at all. It is hard to divine a sufficient reason for displacing the civil tribunals already established, and substituting others so dependent upon the Executive for their existence. The assurance of public men, that the power will not be abused, can never remove the fears of freemen, who rely only upon written Constitutions to protect their liberties. History is too full of wrong to allow them to forget for a moment that *eternal vigilance is the price of freedom.*

It is manifest that the act contemplates that the *military* shall be invested with full powers to arrest any person, who may be suspected of any of the vague and ill-deferred charges mentioned; and such is the interpretation put on it by the general orders of Adjutant General Cooper, thus suspending the civil authorities throughout the land, and it is equally clear that it also contemplates that the order of the President for arresting or detaining citizens shall be a general order to arrest and detain all such as may come within the category of suspected persons—without naming or describing the individual—and each military office who may be deputed for that purpose will be invested with a perfect discretion over the liberty of every citizen in the land. In substance and effect the President is intended to be empowered with authority to fill the land with military deputies who may seize any citizen without warrant or oath of probable cause, under a general warrant from the President to arrest all suspected persons. Such a warrant is without precedent in England for the last hundred years and during the entire century past has been forbidden, denounced, and declared void.

In my judgment the President is vested by the Confederate Constitution with no part of the judicial authority, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, under his orders. If he is vested with a particle of civil judicial jurisdiction where is the grant of it, and how far does it extend? If he has the power to issue a warrant for the arrest of a civilian suspected of violating a law of the Confederate States, he may make it returnable and examinable before himself, and order a discharge or require a bail. It is certain that the mere suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* does not invest the President with the powers of a civil judicial magistrate, and if it could have that effect it could not give him an authority while discharging his judicial jurisdiction to lay aside the restraints imposed upon the other judges.

This course adopted by the administration of allowing the writ of *habeas corpus* to issue, and of forthwith checking the action of the judge and suspending all his farther proceedings *ad libitum*, to await the reports of military officers having custody of the petitioner to their superiors, and finally subjecting the case to the decision of the war department in derogation of civil authority, is humiliating **to the independent character of the judiciary, and tends to the great danger of liberty, to familiarize the people with a military supremacy.**

It must be remembered, however, that these are merely my opinions. The Supreme Court, which alone has the power to decide upon the constitutionality of the law, has not yet spoken. When it does speak we must give heed to its voice, so long as the law remains on our statute books. But whether for constitutional reasons or reasons of mere policy, the people have a right to demand the repeal of any obnoxious law. On both grounds I recommend that you urge Congress to repeal the act suspending the privilege of *habeas corpus*: or, should you concur in the judgment of Congress, that a suspension is required by the exigencies of the times that it should at least be modified and stripped of its unconstitutional or (at least) obnoxious features.

My opinions on this subject is well known. In the first message I had the honor to send to your body, in 1862 speaking of the then existing act authorizing a suspension of the writ I used the following language: "I have not seen an official copy of the act, but learn from the newspapers that Congress has conferred upon the President the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in all cases of arrests made by Confederate authority. If this be once admitted no man is safe from the power of one individual. He could at pleasure seize any citizen of the State, with or without excuse, throw him into prison and permit him to languish there without relief—a power that I am unwilling to see entrusted to any living man. To submit to its exercise would in my opinion, be establishing a precedent dangerous and pernicious in the extreme," &c.

There is nothing of this I am desirous of taking away or adding to. My earnest remonstrance against the passage of the present act is herewith transmitted, together with divers other letters to the Confederate authorities in relation to the execution of the civil laws, rights of the people &c., and which will convince you, I trust, that I have been equally zealous to guard against the inner as well as the outer dangers which threaten us.

Many recurring dangers of serious conflict with the Confederate Government, especially in relation to the seizure of principals of substitutes after discharge by a judge, have been upon me since your session. They were fortunately avoided however; but their solution would have been easy could I but have had the assistance of the Supreme Court. I greatly regret that you did not see proper to comply with my recommendation, when you were last in session, to authorize some one to convene that body in cases of great importance, and which admit of no delay. I can but repeat it now, for many obvious reasons.

Nor have I, amid all the embarrassments and perplexities of the situation, been unmindful of the great object of all our blood and suffering—peace, or neglectful of all proper and honorable efforts to obtain it—knowing the great desire of our people to save the precious blood of their children, if by any possibility an opening might be found for the statesmen to supercede the soldier. I approached the President on the first opportunity presented by the cessation of hostilities last winter, and urged him to appoint commissioners and try what might be done by negotiations. I had little hope, indeed, of those commissioners being received by the government of our enemy, but I thought it our duty, for humanity's sake to make the effort and to convince our own suffering people that their government was tender of their lives and property and happiness.

My letter to the President last December and his reply are sent herewith for your information.

I respectfully recommend that you, as the representatives of the people of North Carolina, should lay down what you would consider fair basis of peace and call upon our Representatives in Congress, and those to whom is committed the power of making treaties, by the Constitution, to neglect nothing opportunity of offering such to the enemy. These terms in my judgment should be nothing less than the independence of those states, whose destinies have been fairly united with the Confederacy by the voice of their people, and the privilege of a free choice to those which have been considered doubtful.

I presume that no honorable man or patriot could think of any thing less than independence. Less would be subjugation, ruinous and dishonorable. Nobody at the North thinks of reconstruction, simply because it is impossible. With a constitution torn into shreds with slavery abolished, with our property confiscated and ourselves and our children reduced to beggary, our slaves put in possession of our lands, and invested with equal rights, social and political, and a great gulf yawning between the North and South, filled with the blood of our murdered sons, and its waves laden with the *debris* of our ruined homes how can there be any reconstruction with the authors of these evils, or how can it be desirable if it were possible? Lincoln himself says it is not possible—so does Mr. Fillmore, a man whom we once respected, and so do nine-tenths of their orators and presses. The only terms ever offered us contained in Mr. Lincoln's infamous proclamation were alike degrading in matter and insulting in manner, being addressed not to the authorities, Confederate or state, of the South, but to individuals, who by the very act of accepting its terms would bear from themselves the vilest of mankind.

I cannot too earnestly warn you gentlemen, and the country, against the great danger of these insidious attempts of the enemy to seduce our people into treating with him for peace, individually or by the formation of spurious States or parts of States. Indeed I might add, that I look upon any attempts to treat for peace, other than through the regular channels provided by our constitution, so long as our government is maintained, as almost equally dangerous. It is the great peril of the hour. The long continuance and bloody character of the war, have so exhausted the patience of our suffering people that many of them are in a condition to listen eagerly to terms of peace without duly considering what the results would be, or how they are to be acquired. An example of this great danger is to be found in the attempt of the British ministry in 1778 to seduce the loyalty of our fore fathers from the cause of independence, by sending peace commissioners to the colonies with the propositions contained in Lord North's "conciliating bills." These bills proposed to abolish all taxation whatever upon the colonies, except what might be necessary for the convenience of commerce—the nett proceeds of which were to go to the use of the colonies, to suspend the operation of all obnoxious statutes in reference to said colonies passed since 1763, and authorized those commissioners to pardon all such persons as they saw proper and to treat with "the existing governments or individuals." Here almost all the principal matters of disputes were conceded; but our fathers had an organized government and had set their hearts on independence. Yet the terms offered were so fair, that but for the firmness and wisdom of the great and good George Washington, and the unflinching patriotism of Congress, the fate of this continent might have been changed; so great was the weariness of the people and so gloomy were the prospects. The danger of allowing commissioners to address themselves to anybody but Congress was so great as well as such a violation of the laws of war and international courtesy, that that body, after promptly rejecting the propositions and declaring that "the only solid proof" of a disposition on the part of the crown to make an honorable peace with the colonies, "would be an explicit acknowledgement of the independence of these States, or the withdrawal of the fleets and armies"—went on solemnly to declare the measure "to be contrary to the law of nations, and utterly subversive of that confidence which could alone maintain those means which had been invented to alleviate the horrors of war: *and that, therefore, the persons employed to distribute such papers were not entitled to the protection of a flag.*

General Washington was so astonished and indignant, that on its first appearing, he was induced to regard it as a forgery, and in a letter to the President of Congress, he used the following language, remarkable for its severity, coming from him: "The enclosed draft of a bill was brought to Headquarters yesterday afternoon by a gentleman who informed me that a large cargo of them had just been sent out of Philadelphia. Whether this insidious proceeding is genuine and imported in the pockets, or contrived in Philadelphia, is a point undetermined and immaterial; but it is certainly founded in principles of the most wicked, diabolical baseness, and meant to poison the minds of the people, and detach the wavering at least from our cause." And again; "The necessity of putting the army on a respectable footing, both as to numbers and Constitution, is now become more essential than ever. The enemy are beginning to play a game more dangerous than their efforts by arms (though these will not be remitted in the smallest degree,) which threatens a fatal blow to the independence of America, and of course to her liberties. *They are endeavoring to ensnare the people by specious allurements of peace.* It is not improbable they have had such a bad din' cause to be tired of the war, that they may be sincere in the terms which they offer, which, though far short of our pretensions, will be extremely flattering to minds that do not penetrate far into political consequences; but whether they are sincere or not, they may be equally destructive; for to discerning men nothing can be more evident than that a peace on the principles of *dependence however limited after what has happened, would be to the last degree dishonorable and ruinous.* * * * * *

It is doubtful whether many of our friends might not incline to an accommodation on the grounds held out, or which may be, rather than persevere in the contest for independence.

If this is the case it must surely be the truest policy to strengthen the army, and place it upon a substantial footing. This will conduce to inspire the country with confidence; * * * and if a treaty should be deemed expedient, will put it in their power to insist upon better terms than they could otherwise expect."

By such timely counsel did the great Washington sustain the cause of *independence*—buoying up the hopes of our ancestors and laboring to meet those insidious attempts of the British to decoy them into the dangers of seeking peace by irregular and revolutionary methods. Again, in another letter to the same person, he says: "It seems to me nothing short of independence can possibly do. The injuries we have received from Britain can never be forgotten, and a peace upon other terms would be the *source of perpetual feuds and animosity.*" The civilized world, wherever *liberty* is worshipped, has with one voice thanked God for the gift of Washington—should we, his countrymen—recipients of the blessings of his wisdom and valor refuse to heed his warning voice?

Strange as it may seem, these "specious allurements of peace," described and denounced by Gen. Washington, have not been presented by the enemy. We are trying to delude ourselves. So great is the hostility, and so furious the fanaticism of the dominant party at the North, that they have not even offered us terms that could be regarded by the most timid and wavering as "alluring." Lincoln's proclamation is so grossly outrageous and so repugnant to our every idea of liberty, property and honor, as to insure the rejection of the terms it holds out, while it adds weight and gives a tone of authority to the oft repeated assertions of their public men and presses, that they want no compromise, but will only be content with our subjugation. If our enemy were really willing, under any circumstances, to compromise with us upon any terms short of our absolute submission, they would certainly say so, and that to those whom they know to be authorized to entertain their propositions. The insidious attempt to invoke separate, individual and state action, proves this conclusively, and can have no other intention than to plunge us into civil war and to subjugate us beyond redemption. How strange, then, to think, as some of our people honestly do, that the very plan proposed by the enemy for our destruction, is the best way to secure a speedy and honorable peace! I respectfully submit that my plan, based on the wisdom and patriotism of Washington, and the universal teaching of history—to strengthen and sustain the army, and negotiate through the proper channels—is the safe and better one.

It seems to me that the true, safe and conservative path through all our troubles, lies in guarding alike against the destruction of law and liberty on the one hand, and the impatience of the people under the burdens of war, on the other, while with both hands, and with all our strength, and hearts and souls we uphold and maintain those, who, even as I write, are battling and bleeding for the rights and independence of their country. I confess I am not of those who seem to think *the greatest* danger to our rights and liberties is from our own people and our own government.—While struggling to resist the invisible tendencies of revolution to destroy civil freedom at home, I cannot forget that the danger from without threatens the destruction of *everything*, that there comes from the North a rank and bloody despotism, fierce and **fanatical, gory with our people's blood & blackened by the smoke of their burning homes, with hords of armed slaves thirsting to complete the demoniac work of wasting and destroying, and panting to sow salt in the furrows of the plowshare of desolation, as it runs over our razed cities, and in whose march forms of law,** constitutions, free governments, life, home, property, all go down to rise no more, till God shall plant in the bosoms of a new generation the principles of liberty and love of peace, which this, in its madness, has cast off.

In addition to the many brilliant victories which have crowned our arms this spring in all parts of the Confederacy, I have the sincere pleasure to congratulate you upon the very splendid success of the opening of the campaign in our State, resulting in the re-capture of the towns of Plymouth and Washington, and the rescue of a considerable portion of our territory from the enemy. This is the more gratifying because it was accomplished by troops under the command of two distinguished sons of N. Carolina, Brigadier, now Maj. Gen. Hoke commanding the land forces, and Commander Cooke, with the steam ram Albemarle. I doubt not but that you will see the propriety of rendering suitable thanks to these gallant officers and the brave officers and men under their commands for the conspicuous heroism which has been rewarded by such splendid results. We cordially and gladly welcome back our fellow citizens of that region, thus rescued from the enemy, to the embraces of their mother State, and thank them for their steadfast adherence to our cause under the tyranny and oppression of our foe. Indeed, it is gratifying to observe the very great loyalty and patriotism of that whole portion of our State within or contiguous to the enemy's lines which has been alike subjugated to his blandishments and his ravages. May the day speedily come when our jurisdiction shall again extend to the sands of the Atlantic.

Several other matters which I deem it unnecessary to specify, will thrust themselves upon your attention.

In regard to financial matters, the interesting report of the Public Treasurer is so full and complete that I am content merely to refer you to it, confident that I could not improve upon any of his suggestions, which I, in the main, endorse.

The poor, especially the indigent families of our soldiers, still demand our care. It is justly conceded that when they are not able to support themselves the State should support them in the absence of their natural protectors. I cannot, however, make any specific recommendation for their further relief, but should any plan occur to your superior wisdom, I doubt not but you will promptly act upon it. It will be very difficult for many of them to struggle through till harvest, especially in some of the counties of the west, which have been preyed upon alike by friend and foe.

Trusting that harmony will prevail in your counsels, and that much good may, under God, result to the country therefrom, I close my message with an expression of readiness to co-operate with you—should it lie in my power—in the execution of the labors devolving upon you.

Z. B. VANCE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 17th, 1864.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, May 20th, 1864.

The bridge over the Stanton River on the Danville Rail Road has been repaired.

The Piedmont Rail Road, connecting Danville with Greensboro', has been completed. Trains will commence to run through to-morrow.

FROM PETERSBURG, &c.

RICHMOND, May 20th, 1864.

The Petersburg Express, of yesterday, says that General Ames was killed in the fight of Monday at Chesterfield; Baldy Smith lost a foot.

Butler remained on board the steamer Greyhound with steam up during the fight.

The Washington correspondent of the New York News, of the 11th, says the simple truth is, we have yet gained no victory; have suffered terrible in loss of killed and wounded.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, May 20th, 1864.

The Senate passed the House bill authorizing Companies for Regimental Cavalry. Also Senate bill providing for the appointment of General Officers instead of assignment by the President to the command of any forces, districts, or departments; but said officers are to resume their original rank at the will of the President.

In the House Mr. Rives delivered an argument in support of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The galleries and aisles were crowded by Senators, ladies and others. Mr. Baldwin continued the debate on the other side.

FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, May 20th, 1864.

A press reporter who left Cass Station last night, brings intelligence of heavy skirmishing near that place, which continued until night. Our loss was comparatively small. Cleburne's Division held the enemy in check.

Report says fighting Joe Hooker was killed and his body fell into our hands.

Gen. Johnston issued his battle order yesterday, telling his troops that our communication with the rear was now safe, and asked them to imitate their brothers in Virginia and the trans-Mississippi. This was read with the wildest enthusiasm.

Our forces are in line of battle just beyond the Etawah River, with the left resting on the stream.

LATER.—The train arrived this evening bringing no additional news or reports of fighting.

BANKS AGAIN.

CLINTON, LA., May 18th, via Mobile, May 20th, 1864.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 13th, announces that Banks has been superceded by Maj. Gen. Carney.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

MERIDIAN, May 20, 1864.

Little Rock papers of the 31 inst. announce the return of Steele and his army to that place, followed by Price. Thayer joined Steele at Arkadelphia. The enemy is fortifying at Little Rock and Pine Bluff. Dardenall is in our possession.

Surrender of Fort Donelson.

A correspondent of the Appeal perpetrates the following reminiscence:

"I see the enemy have failed to dislodge Forrest from West Tennessee and Kentucky yet, notwithstanding their boasts, and the fact that reinforcements have been sent them from Chattanooga. Forrest is too much for them. He is the hardest nut they have cracked at yet. By the way, speaking of this gallant officer, I have heard an interesting account of the capture of Fort Donelson, in which he figured prominently, and which, if true, entitles him to great credit for his daring enterprise and determination. My author is a prominent member of Congress, who was one of the investigating committee on the Fort Donelson disaster. Although I would by no means give his name, yet I do not hesitate to give these unpublished particulars, as they are bound to leak out some day or other.

On Saturday night before the surrender, a council was called. Pillow, Floyd, Buckner, and a number of brigadiers, composed this exciting debate for a while. Some thought it necessary to surrender, and some didn't. It was midnight and no definite understanding was come to. Gen. Floyd seeing this, dismissed the council, requesting Pillow and Buckner to remain.—The three sat down gloomily by the fire, to ponder over the sad aspect of affairs. A long silence ensued. At last Floyd said:

"Well, gentlemen, it remains with us to decide this matter, and we must do it at once.

It is now midnight, and if we retreat, we have not a moment to lose."

"I say retreat," said Pillow.

"I say surrender! We have shed enough blood already to no purpose," said Buckner.

"Well, gentlemen," said Floyd, "I see you are still divided, and as I have the casting vote, I will settle the matter at once. I favor a surrender myself, provided the duty does not devolve upon me. I can't surrender because the United States Government have indicted me for treason, and the probability is that if they were to get me they would hang me. So you see the thing is impossible. I transfer the command to you, General Pillow."

"Well, General," said Pillow, "I'm in the same fix as yourself. The Yankees have got me indicted for shipping guns and munitions of war to the Confederate Government. So you see I can't surrender either; they would hang me as quick as they would you, and if you are excusable, I guess I am too. So I transfer my right of command to you, General Buckner."

Gen. Buckner bowed, but said nothing. At that moment a noise was heard without. The door opened and a courier announced an officer who desired admittance. He was ordered to show him in, and the next moment Col Forrest, all splashed with mud and water, with high-topped boots and an old slouched hat, made his appearance. He walked to the fire place and seated himself without saying a word. After a few moments, Floyd said: "Well, Colonel, have you anything important to communicate that you come here at this late hour, or has your curiosity led you to pay this visiting order to find out what we had decided upon?" "Both," replied Forrest, drily, then rising from his chair he said: "But is it possible, gentlemen, as I have already heard whispered this night, that you intend to surrender?"

"Yes," was the reply, "we have just arrived at that conclusion."

"But," said Forrest, "there is no occasion for it, gentlemen; the whole army can easily escape without the loss of a man; not an hour ago I crossed the river on my horse where it was not waist deep. I crossed it going, on horseback, and waded it coming back.—It is free from Yankee pickets, also, and there is no danger to be feared."

"Yes," but colonel," said Gen. Floyed, "my scouts have reconnoitered the entire river, and an officer who arrived not half an hour ago, told me that he had tested the river everywhere and no spot had he found that was fordable.

"I don't care, general, if he did," said Forrest, "he told you a d—d lie, as I am ready to swear that I waded the river not half an hour ago, and my wet clothes will testify. And now gentlemen, as it is getting late, it is high time you should be acting. Will you take my advice and make your escape.

"No," was the reply, "it is too late."

"I have one request to make," said Forrest, "I have a fine regiment of cavalry here, and I want permission to take it out. Grant me this much and I go off."

Gen. Buckner nodded his head, when Forrest left, cut of the house and took his command, crossed the river at the aforesaid place and made his escape without the loss of a man. More anon. ARKANSAS.

Sen. Wigfall and the Vice President.

From a discussion in the Confederate Senate on the 5th instant, the merits of various measures of the Congress having been called into question by Mr. Orr of South Carolina, Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, is reported to have replied as follows:

Mr. Wigfall responded at some length. He thanked God that he had introduced the 'Conscription Act,' and that it had been passed. He believed that measure had saved Richmond. He had no doubt of its constitutionality, and at the proper time would demonstrate it beyond cavil, or allow the Senator to spit in his face and call him a horse. He had been shocked in reading the recent speech of the Vice President in regard to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, but was not surprised at the views presented, as he (the V. P.) belonged to a party that never did understand the Constitution. Nestor, etc. Such questions should be left to the old States' Rights men who understood them. The inference to be drawn from such views as those to which he referred, was that our ancestors were incontinent asses, who only went to war to establish a government which would last during an era of peace. Strong governments were the best. During the balmy days of Rome, when liberty was highly prized, they had a strong government when the public interests called for it, and no one ever dreamed of such a thing as the subversion of liberty. There is no danger in a strong government. A weak government leads to anarchy, and anarchy leads inevitably to despotism. It is as absolutely necessary that a government should have power to protect its life as it is for an individual to protect his life. Mr. W. continued to discuss the *habeas corpus* question.

THE PENALTY OF HARBORING DESERTERS.—As many persons are not aware of the penalty laid down for harboring deserters from the Confederate service, the following section passed by the last Congress, is published for general information:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier, or person enrolled for service, in the army of the Confederate States, to desert, or who shall aid or entice any deserter from the army, or any person enrolled for service to evade their proper commanders, or to prevent their arrest to be returned to the service, or who shall knowingly conceal or harbor any such deserters, or shall purchase from any soldier or person enrolled for service any portion of his arms, equipments, rations, or clothing, or any property belonging to the Confederate States, or any officer or soldier of the Confederate States, shall, upon conviction before the District Court of the Confederate States having jurisdiction of the offence, be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years."

"The World Moves."

From the Countryman.

The marked lines that separate classes and ranks in Europe, and that existed about the time of the revolutionary war even in this country, are now unknown amongst us, as witness the following correspondence between Gen. Lee and a private soldier. All this is a vast improvement on the old order of things. What would an European, or even an officer of Washington's time, think of it? The fact is, Gen. Washington was a stately don, and usually took good care to preserve proper intervals and distances, as we think of showing some day, by extracts from his correspondence.

The following correspondence between private Granville J. Elliot, Co. K, 16th Mississippi regiment, Harris's brigade, and Gen. R. E. Lee, has been furnished us by a member of the regiment:

GEN. LEE—Having been for three years under your leadership, and having observed with pride and admiration your heroic courage your untiring, self-sacrificing devotion to our cause, your unwavering trust in our ultimate triumph, and, above all, your paternal care and kind solicitude for the welfare of those under your command, I have been induced to send this pipe, carved with my own hand, during the leisure hours of camp life, as a slight testimonial of my esteem and regard.—Having been compelled to do the carving entirely with a penknife, it is but an humble token; yet I feel assured it will be accepted by you as an evidence of our high appreciation of our distinguished commander. Trusting that it may serve in some degree to cheer your moments of care and enliven your hours of leisure, and hoping, also, that ere long you will be permitted to smoke the "pipe of peace" in your native land, rendered free and happy by your noble exertions, and among a grateful people, who will honor and venerate your name as long as time shall last.

I remain, with much respect, your devoted follower,

GRANVILLE J. ELLIOTT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA., 23d March, 1864.

MR. GRANVILLE J. ELLIOTT: I am very much obliged to you for the handsome pipe you have sent me. It is beautifully carved, and my admiration of its excellence is greatly enhanced when I consider your opportunities and implements.

Cordially joining you in your aspirations for peace, and trusting that freedom and happiness may soon be restored to your State, and with thanks for your kind sentiments, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

WE copy the following article from the Nassau *Guardian* of the 20th April, 1864, by request:

GALLANT BUT BLOODLESS ATTACK BY THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Should the history of blockade-running be faithfully chronicled, or even some of its most hazardous incidents be recited, prominent amongst them, will certainly be the recent bombardment of the Lucy by the blockading fleet of Wilmington.

On the 14th of last month the Lucy got on shore midway between Lockwood's Folly and the bar, and her vigilant commander, Capt. Duguid, finding it impossible to get her off, sent her dispatches on shore which were of great importance to the Government. By daybreak he received orders from Fort Caswell to the effect that all hands should leave the vessel, as an attack was to be apprehended from one or more of the blockading squadron, but before this order could be carried out a Yankee cruiser fired a considerable number of shots at her, not one of which struck her.

Meantime Col. Jones of Fort Caswell had not been idle. Two guns were placed in position to defend the Lucy, and immediately opened fire on the Yankee, who was struck twice, although but six shots were fired at him. The last shot struck him in the bows, when he at once hauled off, dipping to the squadron and firing a signal gun.

Preparations were at once made by the crew and soldiers from the fort to bale and float the Lucy, which had been purposely filled with water to prevent the enemy from towing her off. In the course of the afternoon seven vessels advanced to attack the Lucy, feeling their way by the lead and forming in line of battle. From five o'clock until dark they continued to rain shot and shell at the unarmed and stranded little blockade-runner. The greater proportion of the crew of the Lucy declined to leave her, thereby displaying sound discretion, as not a single shot and shell continued, and was repeatedly replied to by the cool tars of the Lucy, with round upon round of laughter. While the balls were *whistling overhead and tearing up the beach, the sailors on board the Lucy were comfortably enjoying their tea*, and such of them as were on shore had much amusement in running after the spent shot on the beach.

The Confederates had three guns in position, and by the accuracy of their firing admonished the direct to keep at a respectable distance. The poor Lucy must have been captured or annihilated but for the prompt and energetic action of the officers and soldiers of Fort Caswell, to whom too high praise cannot be awarded for their conduct in this serio-comic affair.—*Communicated.*

CAMP OF THE 18TH N. C. T., NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb. 6th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen County, that he is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI, Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

March 2nd, 1864. 148-3t&23-te*